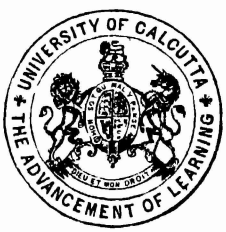
# University of Calcutta

# MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

# 1869-70.




CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,

PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1870.

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR, 1869-70.

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No. 1.

The 30th April.

*Present* —

MR W. S. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*
REV. K M. BANERJEA.
REV. DR. OGILVIE.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NORMAN.
DR. F. N MACNAMARA.
COL. NICOLLS.

1. Read the following letter, from the Government of India, announcing the appointment of Mr. E. C. Bayley as Vice-Chancellor, in succession to Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr

*Simla, the 22nd April*, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed to state, for the information of the Syndicate and Senate of the University of Calcutta, that His Excellency, the Viceroy, is pleased to appoint Mr. E C. Bayley to be Vice-Chancellor of the University, in succession to Mr. W S. Seton-Karr.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
ARTHUR HOWELL,
*Under-Secretary to Government of India.*

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

2. Read an application from Syámápada Chaudhuri requesting, under the circumstances set forth in his letter, that he may be allowed to present himself at the next B. A. Examination with Bengali as his second language.

ORDERED :—

That the applicant be permitted to present himself at the Examination with Bengali as his second language.

3. Read letter from the Principal of Bishop's College, calling the attention of the Syndicate to the length of the selections in European Classics for the University Examinations, as compared with those in Sanscrit.

RESOLVED :—

That the Syndicate do not deem it desirable to curtail the selections in European Classics on the grounds set forth by Mr. Skelton.

4. The Examiners in Medicine reported, that the undermentioned students had passed the Examinations :—

*Second L. M. S. Examination.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Ráy, Isanchandra, .. ..... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chakravarti, Purnachandra,..... Medical College.

*Second L. M. S. Examination.*

(New Regulations).

*In Alphabetical order.*

Basu, Sivchandra, ..... Medical College.
Dev, Amirtalál, ..... .. ..... Ditto.
Sen, Upendranáth,..... Ditto.

(Old Regulations).

FIRST DIVISION.

Goswámi, Gopalchandra, ..... ..... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandyopádhyáy, Gopálchandra, ..... | Medical College. |
| „ Harinárayan, ..... | Ditto. |
| Basák, Amulyaratan, ..... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Mahendralál, ..... | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Ramlál, ..... | Ditto. |
| Gangopádhyáy, Táraknáth, ..... | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Biháriláll, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Kálikrishna, ..... | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Madhusudan, ..... | Ditto. |
| Mallik, Syámlál, ..... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Jagatvandhu, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Priamvarnáth, ..... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Táráprasanna, ..... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Kedarnáth, ..... | Ditto. |
| Sikdár, Srinath, ..... | Ditto. |

*First M. B. Examination.*

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chattopádhyáy, Nilmádhav, ..... | Medical College. |
| Mitra, Bankavihári, ..... | Ditto. |

*First L. M. S. Examination.*

(New Regulations).

*In Alphabetical order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmed, Talmur Ali, ..... | Medical College. |
| Bandyopádhyáy Avináschandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| Baruá, Sivrám, ..... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Gopálchandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnachandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| Bhattacharya, Nandalál, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Sivchandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Suryyakumár, ..... | Ditto. |
| Chattopádhyáy, Bámácharan, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Kalináth, ..... | Ditto. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Dás, Chunilál, ..... | Medical College. |
| Datta, Brajendrakumár, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Hirálál, ..... | Ditto. |
| De, Jadunáth, ..... | Ditto. |
| Dhol, Bipinvihári, ..... | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Avinaschandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Dwárikánáth,..... | Ditto. |
| Kubir, Loothful, ..... | Ditto. |
| Majumdár, Amirtalál, ..... | Ditto. |
| Mallik, Rájendranáth, ..... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Dinanáth, ..... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopádhyáy, Kesavchandra,..... | Ditto. |
| Sarkár, Nandalál, ..... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Makshodácharan, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Piyarilál, ..... | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Púrnachandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| Uddin, Zoheer, ..... | Ditto. |

ORDERED :—

That the names of passed candidates be gazetted.

5. Upon the report of the Examiners for Honors, the following students were elected Senior University scholars :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ráy, Isanchandra, ..... | In Medicine. |
| Goswámi, Gopálchandra,..... | In Surgery. |

6. Read the following Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

No. 1244.

*Government of India, Financial Department.*

EXPENDITURE.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

*Fort William, the 27th February*, 1869.

READ :—

Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 91, dated 15th February, 1869, forwarding for consideration and orders, an application from the Registrar of the Calcutta University, for sanction to the grant of Rs. 870 as additional remuneration to twelve Examiners for the Entrance

Course and two for Law, whose work in 1868-69 involved additional labour.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, for the present occasion, the sum of Rs. 870 applied for by the Calcutta University.

2. But His Excellency in Council is of opinion that as the work devolving on the Examiners varies in proportion to the number of candidates, the fairest way of remunerating them in future will be by a fixed sum for a stated number, with an additional payment per head when that number is exceeded. The capitation fee will be settled in the Home Department. Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department, with a request that this Department may be informed of the rate that may be fixed upon as the capitation fee.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Comptroller General of Accounts.

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
*Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.*

Read also the following letter from the Government of India—

*Simla, the 9th April*, 1869.

SIR,—In continuation of this office endorsement, No. 159, dated the 19th ultimo, forwarding a Resolution in the Financial Department on the subject of Examiners' fees, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to move the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to consider whether the whole plan of remunerating Examiners might not with advantage be re-adjusted on the principles enunciated in that Resolution.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,
J GEOGHEGAN,
*Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

ORDERED :—

That a Schedule be prepared, regulating the remunera-

tion of Examiners on the principle laid down in the Resolution, and circulated for approval.

7. Read again proceedings of the Faculty of Law, dated 13th February.

Read also the following letter, from the Advocate-General, on the scheme proposed by the Faculty.

I have considered the proposed scheme for the Lectures of the Tagore Law Professorship, and am unable to concur in it. In the first place, I much doubt whether such courses of Lectures as are proposed, would carry out the intention of the Testator. The Will provides that a "complete course of Lectures" shall be delivered yearly, and I understand the word "complete" as including something of unity and connexion in design. Now I wholly fail to see any principle of unity or orderly sequence in any of the three proposed courses, or in what sense any of the three can be regarded as "complete" as distinguished from the other two. On the contrary, even assuming that the three taken together can be regarded as complete (and I by no means admit the correctness of such assumption) the division into three, appears to me purely arbitrary, and to have been adopted simply with reference to the amount of matter which the Professor is expected to get through in a year.

Irrespective of the question as to the construction of the Will, I cannot but think that there are serious objections to the scheme. It appears to me that there are two modes in which this Professorship might be rendered a really valuable institution; you might (if you could get him) appoint a Professor who would undertake, in his own time and in his own order, to deliver a complete and exhaustive series of Lectures forming Institutes of Indian Law in the broadest sense of that term. But I am perfectly certain that you could not, for the salary, get a man really competent to perform this task as it ought to be performed, and that if you could, he would never consent to have his mode of treating the whole

subject marked out for him *a priori* and cut up into more or less arbitrary divisions. The sort of Lectures which I should anticipate from such a scheme as that proposed, would be a more or less meagre reproduction of the contents of such books as Stephen's Commentaries and the like. Then the other, and as it appears to me the right mode of dealing with the matter, would be for the Professor in each year to devote himself to the full and exhaustive treatment of some distinct head or title in the law, illustrating it by references to, and analogies drawn from, other branches of the general subject, and always bearing in mind that he is dealing with the particular title as an Indian Law Professor. For example, the thorough handling of such a subject as the law of landed Tenures in Bengal, or the Hindu Law of inheritance might well occupy a year's course, and in the hands of a really competent and scientific lawyer would, I think, prove of much more interest and practical benefit to the students than any attempt to present the bare outlines of a system of Law; the Lectures should give something more than is to be found in elementary treatises and form a permanent addition to the stock of legal literature. What I should prefer would be, that the Senate, through the Faculty of Law, should, from year to year, select the subject, leaving its treatment to the discretion and ability of the Professor, and being of course careful to select such topics as will be of most interest and practical use to the hearers.

I have only time to indicate my views in the most general way, but I think you will understand what my aim is. It should be borne in mind, that there are already two Professors of Law who, between them, can sufficiently carry out the task of presenting a general systematic outline of the whole subject leaving it to the Tagore Professor to develop and illustrate the various divisions from time to time. I think his treatment should be adopted for students who have got beyond the mere elements of the subject.

*29th April*, 1869. T. H. COWIE.

On the proposal of Mr. Justice Norman, it was resolved—

That the Scheme recommended by the Faculty of Law be returned to the Faculty for further consideration, and that the Faculty be further requested to consider the conditions under which the Professor should receive his appointment.

8. On the proposal of the Registrar, it was ordered that the allowance sanctioned by Government for clerks in the University office be divided equally between the two men now employed.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
W. S. ATKINSON,
*Chairman.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

---

No. 1.

The 1st May.

*Present :*

THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA, *in the Chair.*
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
DR. J. FAYRER.
BABU ROMANATH TAGORE
BABU PRASANNA KUMAR SARVADHAIKARI.
DR. CHUNDERCOOMAR DEY.
REV. W. C. FYFE.
REV. DR. J. OGILVIE
REV. T. SKELTON.

9. Read the report of the Syndicate on the business of the year, 1868-69 (Minutes, Vol. XII. page 205).

It was moved by Babu Romanath Tagore, and seconded by Dr. Fayrer—

That the report be adopted.

The motion was carried.

10. It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, and seconded by the Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

That Mr. Sutcliffe be re-appointed Registrar.

The motion was carried.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar*

(Confirmed)
K. M. BANERJEA.
*Chairman.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE FACULTY OF LAW,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 1.

The 14th May.

*Present :—*

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NORMAN, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE SIR C. P. HOBHOUSE, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON.
MR. T. H. COWIE.
BABU JUGGADANANDO MUKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.
MOULAVI ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.
KUMAR HARENDA KRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.

11. The Faculty met to re-consider, on the request of the Syndicate, the scheme for the Tagore Law Professorship proposed by the Faculty at the meeting on 13th February.

Further to consider the terms on which the Professor should receive his appointment.

Read a letter from the Advocate-General on the scheme proposed by the Faculty (Minutes, Vol. XIII. page 6).

It was resolved that the meeting of the Faculty be adjourned to Saturday, the 19th June.

J. SUTCLIFFE.
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed).
JOHN P. NORMAN,
*President.*

# MINUTES
OF
# THE FACULTY OF LAW,
FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 2.
The 19th June.
*Present :—*

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NORMAN, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE SIR C. P. HOBHOUSE, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON.
BABU JUGGADANANDO MUKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.

12. The Faculty met to re-consider the scheme for the Tagore Law Professorship, and to consider the conditions under which the Professor should receive his appointment.

13. Read the following Minute by Mr. Montriou—

*Minute as to the proposed Tagore Law Professorship.*

1. Each year's course is to be complete in itself.

By this I understand, that a subject, or a branch of a subject is to be exhausted (*i. e.* professedly) in each year's course, such as might be ;

English Law of Contracts,

or

Mahomedan (or Hindu) Law as administered in the High Court,

or

The Laws of property in land in the Bengal Mofussil,

or

The Laws of evidence, &c., &c., &c.

2. The Professor, although appointed by the Universit Senate, is to deliver his lectures to the public generally.

3. No restriction whatever is imposed as to the subject or the system of delivery—nor (and this is very important) is

any qualification of status or otherwise required in the professor. All is left, most wisely and liberally, to the discretion of the Senate; but

4. The appointment contemplated and desired is a *permanent*, not a temporary one, as for a year or 3 years.

I think the lectures should be of a strictly scientific or historical character, and not, in any respect, tutorial or so as to supersede or rival the college lectures. They should illustrate general doctrine. The *method* and *style* and the dates of lectures should, I think, be left to the Professor: and he should be informed which, of a general list of classified subjects, he is to give a course upon, with full six months' notice.

Considering the very great difficulty or finding a lecturer possessing the requisite *range* of learning, I think the professor should be entitled to employ an assessor, or coadjutor, or deputy, occasionally or in branches of a subject upon his own responsibility. For instance, I more than doubt whether any Advocate of the High Court is capable of lecturing efficiently on Hindu Law. To do this, a knowledge of Sanscrit is indispensable.

Mr. Tagore (so Mr. Datta as far as linguistic attainments go,) may be an exception: but I doubt whether he would undertake other branches, *e. g.* English Constitutional History. My present belief is, that, upon the whole, a lecturer, qualified in the majority of subjects needed, is more likely to be found in the Civil Service than among our Bar.

I subjoin some heads which, I think should be included in the list.

The history and present state of the Hindu Law in the Bengal Provinces

Analysis and illustrations of the Indian Penal Code, including a comparison with English Criminal Law and other systems.

The Sheraa analysed and its several doctrines examined, in the Suni and Shia schools.

The International Law of Europe.

The English Constitution, historically considered.

The Roman Civil Law and its influence on European jurisprudence.

The laws of British India examined with reference to their sources.

The powers and duties of the Bengal Magistrate.

The Bengal Collectorate, its jurisdiction and powers; its history and duties.

&c. &c. &c.

Any list given, to be added to or altered (in detail) by the Senate ad libitum.

I think, candidates for the office should be invited, in Indian, English, and European Continental Newspapers.

These are my present impressions.

W. A. MONTRIOU.

11*th May*, 1869.

It was resolved that the following amended scheme be recommended for the approval of the Syndicate.

1. That the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

2. That the selection of subjects be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

3. That the Professor be appointed for a term of three years, and, at the expiration of that term, be eligible for re-appointment.

4. That of the several candidates, who have offered themselves, Mr. Cowell, in the opinion of the Faculty, is the most eligible.

5. That some branch of Hindu Law be selected for the firs year's Lectures.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
JOHN P. NORMAN,
*President.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

---

No. 1.

The 26th June.

*Present :—*

MR. W. S. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE REV. W. C. FYFE.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NORMAN.
MR. N. C. MACNAMARA.
COL. NICOLLS.

13. Read an application from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for the affiliation of the Cuttack School in Law.

ORDERED :—

That the affiliation be recommended for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council from 1st January, 1869.

14. The Registrar reported that he had received, from the Executors of the late Babu Eshan Chunder Bose, a small collection of books which Babu Eshan Chunder had bequeathed to the University by his Will.

RESOLVED :—

That the Syndicate, on behalf of the University, accept this bequest.

15. Read proceedings of the Faculty of Law on the 14th May and 19th June.

RESOLVED :—

That the following Scheme for the Tagore Law Professorship be adopted by the Syndicate, and submitted for the sanction of the Senate at a meeting on the 10th July.

(*a*) . That the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

(*b*) That the selection of subjects be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c*) That the Professor be appointed for a term of three years, and, at the expiration of that term, be eligible for re-appointment.

RESOLVED FURTHER :—

(*d*) That Mr. Cowell be proposed to the Senate as the most eligible candidate for the Professorship, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Law.

16. Read letter, No. 310 of 16th June, from the Secretary to the Government of India, forwarding an extract from a letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1352-138, dated 4th May, 1869, recommending that Jubbulpore be added to the list of stations at which an Entrance Examination may be held.

RESOLVED :—.

That Jubbulpore be constituted a station for holding an Entrance Examination, on the understanding that a Local Committee will be appointed by the Government of the Central Provinces to superintend the Examination.

17. Read again resolution, No. 1244, dated 27th February, 1869, of the Financial Department, recommending the payment of Examiners by a fixed fee for a stated number of candidates with a capitation fee for all in excess of that number.

RESOLVED:—

1st. That the Syndicate recommend that the remuneration of the 16 Entrance Examiners be a fixed fee of Rupees 500 for 700 candidates, with a capitation fee of 12 annas for each in excess of that number.

2nd. That the Examiners in Law be paid a fixed fee of Rupees 500 for 100 candidates, with a capitation fee of Rs. 4-8 for each in excess of that number.

3rd. That the Examiner in Hindi and Urya at the Entrance Examination be allowed a fixed fee of Rupees 100.

4th. That all other University Examiners be paid as at present.

18. The following bills of contingencies were passed:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bill B. M. Press for printing Minutes, .....Rs. | 608 | 3 | 0 |
| 1 | Ditto Ditto for Jobs, ..... ..... ..... | 31 | 8 | 0 |
| 1 | Ditto Stanhope Press for printing Jobs, ..... | 112 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Ditto Englishman Press for advertisements, .. | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Ditto Expenses incurred at the last Examination held at Lahore, ..... ..... | 95 | 6 | 0 |
| 1 | Ditto Service Stamps, ..... .... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Ditto Expenses incurred in the office during the months of May and June, ..... | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| | Total, Rupees, ... | 891 | 7 | 0 |

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
W. S. ATKINSON,
*Chairman.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

---

No. 1.

The 10th July.

*Present :—*

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NORMAN, *in the Chair.*
RAJA KALI KRISHNA, BAHADOOR.
DR. CHUNDER COOMAR DEY.
BÁBU PRASANNA KUMÁR SARVÁDHIKÁRI.
THE REV. E. C. STUART.
MR. T. H. COWIE.
THE HON'BLE SIR C. P. HOBHOUSE.
THE REV. J. P. ASHTON.
DR. GEORGE SMITH.
COLONEL GASTRELL.
DR. FAYRER.
COLONEL THUILLIER.
THE VEN'BLE ARCHDEACON J. H. PRATT.
MR. W. S. ATKINSON.
KUMÁR HARENDRA KRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE REV. W. C. FYFE.
THE REV. DR. OGILVIE.
BABU JUGGODÁNUNDO MOOKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON.
COLONEL J. E. T. NICOLLS.
MR. C. H. TAWNEY.
BABU KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEA.
MR. J. SANDERS.
MR. S. B. PARTRIDGE.
MR. H. F. BLANFORD.
MR. N. C. MACNAMARA.
DR. OLDHAM.
DR. CHEVERS.
MOULOVI ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.

19. The Senate met to sanction, on the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Faculty of Law, the following scheme for the Tagore Law Professorship, and to elect a Professor :—

(*a*). That the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

(*b*). That the selection of subjects be made, with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c*). That the Professor be appointed for a term of 3 years, and, at the expiration of that term, be eligible for re-appointment.

20. The President proposed that the scheme for the lectures should be considered separately by the Senate, and it was resolved unanimously.

That the scheme be adopted.

21. The Senate proceeded to elect a Professor.

The following gentlemen were candidates for the office, and their names were before the Senate :—

MR. BROUGHTON.
MR. BONNERJEE.
MR. COWELL.

MR. MARSDEN.
MR. MOODIE.
MR. PHILLIPS.

Dr. Chevers moved—

That this meeting be prorogued for a fortnight, to enable the Senate to consider fully the respective claims of the different candidates.

Mr. Partridge seconded the motion.

This motion having been put to the vote, was lost.

The Senate then proceeded to elect a Professor from the above-mentioned candidates by ballot.

The result of the ballot gave a majority of votes in favour of Mr. Cowell—whereupon

The President declared Mr. Cowell to be duly elected "Tagore Law Professor."

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed),
JOHN P. NORMAN,
*Chairman.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SYNDICATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

No. 2.

The 31st July.

*Present :—*

MR. W. S. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE REV. W. C. FYFE.
THE HON'BLE J. P. NORMAN.
COL. J. E. T. NICOLLS.

22. Read the report of the Examiners in Civil Enginering.

ORDERED :—

That the report be confirmed, and the names of the successful candidates, hereto appended, published in the *Gazette.*

*B. O. E.*

2nd CLASS.

Kálipada Sen, .. ..... ..... Presidency College.

*L. C. E.*

2nd CLASS.

*In Order of Merit.*

1 Prasannakumár Daniári, ..... Presidency College.
2 Sudámchandra Patnáik, ..... Ditto ditto.
3 Undaynáráyan Sinha, ..... Ditto ditto.
4 Gyánchandra Ráy, ..... Ditto ditto.

23. Read letter, No. 905 of 22nd June, from the Director of Public Instruction of British Burma, requesting that Rangoon may be constituted a station for holding an Entrance Examination.

ORDERED :—

That Rangoon be added to the list of stations at which an Entrance Examination may be held.

24. The Registrar reported that he had received, from Babu Joykrishna Mukerjea, the sum of Rs. 5,000, as a contribution for the purpose of forming a suitable Library in connection with the University, and acknowledged the receipt of the same.

ORDERED :—

That pending the completion of the University building, in which the Library will be placed, the amount be invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities.

25. Read letter, No. 386 of 13th July, from the Secretary to the Government of India, conveying the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the affiliation of the Cuttack School in Law, from 1st January, 1869.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

26. Read an application from Rájkrishna Gupta, requesting that, under the circumstances set forth in his letter and the medical certificate which accompanied it, he might be permitted to present himself at the next B. A. Examination with Bengali as his second language.

ORDERED :—

That Rájkrishna Gupta be permitted to present himself for Examination.

27. Read proceedings of the Senate, at a meeting on the 10th July, regarding the Tagore Law Professorship (Minutes, Vol. XIII. paras. 19, 20, 21.)

Read also a letter from Mr. Herbert Cowell, Tagore Law Professor, proposing that the subject for lectures during the first year should be the Hindu Law of Adoption.

ORDERED :—

(1.) That a letter be addressed to the Executors and Trustees under the Will of the late Prasanna Kumar Tagore, giving a copy of the scheme for lectures sanctioned by the Senate, and announcing that Mr. Herbert Cowell had been appointed "Tagore Law Professor." Further, requesting that the Executors, in the event of their being at present unable to make over to the University an amount of Government Securities yielding a monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, would be good enough to pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the University the sum of Rs. 1,000 on the 1st of each month, to enable the University to give effect to the intentions of the Testator.

(2.) That Mr. Cowell's proposal be referred to the Faculty of Law for approval.

28. Read an application from the Honorary Secretary of the Allahabad High School, for the affiliation of that Institution in Arts.

ORDERED :—

That the affiliation be recommended for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, with effect from 1st January, 1869.

29. The following graduates requested that their names might be registered for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in February, 1870, in the subjects mentioned opposite to each :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gaurisankar De, . . . . . | Pure and Mixed Mathematics, History and Philosophy. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Rajkrishna Mukhopádhyáy, . . | English, History, Philosophy and Pure Mathematics. |
| Jagendranáth Choudhuri,. . . . | English, History and Philosophy. |
| Nrisinha Chandra Mukhopádhyáy, . . . . . | English, Sanscrit and Philosophy. |

ORDERED:—

That the above candidates be admitted to the Examination.

30. Read the following letter from the President of the Faculty of Arts.

*Calcutta, 31st July*, 1869.

SIR,—I shall be absent from Calcutta during the next three months, and under Clause 4, of the Regulations for the Syndicate, I beg to appoint Mr. Sutcliffe to officiate for me as member of the Syndicate.

I have honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. S. ATKINSON,
*President of the Faculty of Arts.*

ORDERED:—

To be recorded.

31. The following bills of contingencies were passed—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Bill Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., for 150 Copies of Calendar, . . . . . Rs. | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 Bill Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey for repairing Office Clock, . . . . . | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Rupees, . . . | 309 | 0 | 0 |

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed,)
W. S. ATKINSON,
*Chairman.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

No. 3.

The 28th August.

*Present :—*

THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA, *in the Chair.*
THE REV. W. C. FYFE.
MR. N. C. MACNAMARA.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.
COLONEL NICOLLS.

32. Read letter, from the Principal of the Agra College, requesting the Syndicate to re-consider the rule by which all candidates for the degree of B. A. are required to present themselves for examination in Calcutta, and suggesting that an examination of B. A. candidates be held at all stations, at which candidates for the First Arts now present themselves.

ORDERED :—

That Mr. Deighton be informed, that the Syndicate consider his proposal inadmissible in its present form, but that, on the return of the Vice-Chancellor to Calcutta, the question of holding an examination for the degree of B. A. at one station in the North of India will be considered.

33. Read the following letter from the Trustees under the Will of the late Prosunno Coomar Tagore.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1360, dated the 2nd Instant, informing us that a definite scheme, for lectures to be delivered by the Tagore Law Professor, has been approved by the senate of the Calcutta University, and that Mr. Herbert Cowell has been appointed the first "Tagore Law Professor." In reply, we beg to state that in compliance with your request we have paid into the Bank of Bengal to your credit the sum Rs. 709-10-10, due on account of the Professorship for 22 days of July, 1869, and shall place at your credit Rs. 1,000 on the 1st of each month as long as we cannot make over to the University Government Securities yielding the above amount per mensem.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
DOORGA PROSAD MUKERJEE,
*For self and Co-executors to the Will,*
*of Prossonno Cumar Tagore, Deceased.*

*Calcutta, the 9th August*, 1869.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

34. Read endorsement, No. 238 of 20th August, of the Principal of the Hughly College, forwarding a complaint of the difficulty of some of the selections in Arabic for the B. A. Examination from a student.

ORDERED :—

That the letter be referred to the Committee for making selections in Languages for the Examinations.

35. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination of 1870:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Tawney, ..... | In English. |
| Mr. Woodrow, ..... | „ Pure Mathematics. |
| Mr. Willson, ..... | „ Mixed Mathematics. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Croft, ..... | In Philosophy. |
| Rev. K. M. Banerjea, ..... ..... | „ Sanscrit. |
| Mr. Lethbridge,..... ..... | „ History and Political Economy. |

36. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the next Examination in Law.

Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.
Mr. T. D. Ingram.

37. Read letter, No. 455 of 20th August, from the Government of India, conveying the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to the affiliation of the Allahabad High School in Arts from 1st January, 1869.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

38. Read an application from two Masters of the Chittagong School, for permission to pass the First Examination in Arts at Chittagong.

ORDERED :—

That the application be refused, and the Masters directed to proceed to Dacca for Examination.

39. Read an application from Robert Newton Setu Kaveter, an undergraduate of the Madras University who failed at the B. A. Examination held at Madras in February, 1869, requesting permission to appear at the B. A. Examination of January, 1871, of this University.

ORDERED :—

That the applicant be admitted to the B. A. Examination.

40. The Registrar submitted the following memo. of the purchase of Rs. 5,000 of 4 per cent. Securities by the Bank of Bengal, on account of the Library fund.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7-4 per cent. Government Security, No. 009712 of 1865, for Rupees, ..... | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest from 1st May, 1869, to 6th August, 1869, being 3 months, 5 days at 4 per cent. ..... | 52 | 12 | 5 |
| Rupees, ... | 5,052 | 12 | 5 |
| Less Discount on do. at 5-4 per cent. ..... | 265 | 4 | 3 |
| Rupees, ... | 4,787 | 8 | 2 |
| Commission at ¼ per cent. ..... | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| Total, Rupees,... | 4,800 | 0 | 2 |

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed,)
K. M. BANERJEA,
*Chairman.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE FACULTY OF LAW,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 3.

The 11th September.

*Present :—*

THE HON'BLE J. P. NORMAN, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.
THE HON'BLE SIR C. P. HOBHOUSE.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
THE HON'BLE DWARKANÀTH MITTER.
KUMÁR HARENDRA KRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.
MOULOVI ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.

41. The Faculty met to discuss the proposal of the Tagore Law Professor, that the subject for lectures during the first year should be the Hindu Law of Adoption.

Read the following letter from Mr. Cowell :—

I write to propose through you to the Syndicate and Law Faculty, that my subject for lectures during the first year should be the Hindu Law of Adoption. I should propose to entitle the course "The Hindu Family," partly because in order to treat the subject of adoption completely, which, like marriage, is merely a mode of passing from one family to another, it will be necessary to describe the constitution of the family, and the relative rights of its members, so as to show what is lost and

gained by the parties to an adoption. Further, my reason is that, if it should be deemed advisable to continue the subject of Hindu Law in the second and third years, the same title would embrace the whole subject—say, inheritance and partition for the second year, and alienation by testament or otherwise for the third. I think a complete treatise on Hindu Law would supply a want, and might be the first object of the new Professorship.

HERBERT COWELL.

27*th July*, 1869.

Read the following Minute by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

In order to form a just estimate of the proposed course of lectures, let us ask ourselves what benefit an earnest and attentive student is likely to obtain from a regular attendance upon a full three years' course?

If at the end of the first year, he shall have acquired a complete knowledge of the law of adoption; shall thoroughly understand all the details by which the members of one family may pass into another; and shall fully comprehend what, to use the words of the learned Professor, is lost and gained by the parties to an adoption; or, if at the end of three years he shall have mastered all the Law of which it is proposed to treat under the title of "The Hindu Family," how much nearer will he be to the desired end of becoming a Jurist? or, if the object of the Tagore Professorship is not so high as to train men to become Jurists, but to turn out mere practical lawyers, how much progress will a student have made in that direction if, at the end of three years, his legal knowledge is confined to the law of adoption, and the laws which define the rights and obligations of the members of a Hindu family? If such knowledge is all that is to be acquired in three years, it may be asked in what period of time it is expected that a man may become a jurist or even a practical lawyer?

The knowledge obtained from the "Hindu Family" lectures will not qualify a young man to become a Moonsiff, or an Advocate or a Vakeel; it will be of no use to him as a Deputy

Magistrate, and will go but a little way in his examination for the B. L. degree, or that which is necessary to obtain even the L. L.

We do not want lectures to enter into such details as must be intended if the "Hindu Family" is to occupy three years, or "adoption" one. Those details may be readily acquired in a few months by a diligent student, whose mind has been properly trained by the study of law as a science. We have the Dattika Mimansa and Dattika Chandrika, the Dyabagha and Mitackshara, and Shamacharan's Vyavastha Durpana, in which most of the details upon the subject proposed to be treated of, can be found.

I cannot concur with our Hon'ble President in considering the subject proposed for the lectures to be an admirable one. I should prefer a course of lectures by which a student may be put in the way of acquiring a knowledge of the laws which ought to regulate the rights and duties of a man in a well governed state of society, to one which would teach him all the details of those of a member of a Hindu family.

A course of lectures upon law as a science teaching general principles and comparing the Roman and Civil Law, as to rights and duties, with those of modern civilized nations and with the Hindu and Mahomedan systems would, in my mind, be far preferable to that proposed. Such a course might also with advantage give a clear and comprehensive view of the constitutional government of India, its history and progress. Such a course as I have proposed, would doubtless cost much time and thought; but that must have been intended by the founder, when he provided a large and liberal endowment. With these remarks I would request the "Tagore Law Professor" to re-consider the subject.

B. PEACOCK.

*26th August*, 1869.

Read the following memo. by Mr. Montriou :—

*Memo.*

The minute or reference of "The Tagore Law Professor" and

the minute of Sir Barnes Peacock are, both of them, suggestive and valuable. By the first, the Faculty are very practically reminded of the new and difficult duty which this important University endowment has cast upon them.

I am, personally, urgent to do justice to Mr. Cowell's reference, which cannot be too much praised for the candour and anxiety it displays.

I desire to make a practical suggestion, *viz.* that our President suggest to the Vice-Chancellor the addition to the Senate of some members *specially* qualified to aid the Faculty in furnishing the Professor with the instruction he asks. Mr. Tagore and Pundit Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar occur to me as answering this description. From the Civil Service too, I do not doubt that the useful aid may be had.

The minute of the Chief Justice is not the less valuable, that it is an anachronism. Sir Barnes can scarcely be aware of the nature and progress of the minutes and meetings of the Faculty, the Syndicate, and the Senate in the vexed matter of this endowment,—certainly, he can have been no consenting party to the action of the Faculty

I am indeed gratified (it is a novelty in our Minutes) to read so ready and able a recognition of the *Science* of Law.

Agreeing as I do, cordially, in much of the Chief Justice's protest, I cannot but add, apologetically, had I known that 'barrister and nothing but barrister' would have been a rule of action in the exercise of this (very responsible) patronage, I, for one, should *not* have assented to the programme. I did so, on and for its own intrinsic merit. I considered the qualification and probable wishes of the founder, as well as the *materiel* really available for the desideratum, one, becoming daily more of a necessity, to supersede the elegant institutes of Strange, the disquisitions of Macnaghten, to supplement the translations of Colebrooke and Sutherland; one, to enlarge and develop the *glimpses* into the Sastras, which our judges and lawyers now have, into daylight and certainty. Are we not com-

pelled still to conjecture even the principles and guiding maxims of Hindu Law?

W. A. MONTRIOU.

*8th September*, 1869.

Read also proceedings of the Faculty at a meeting on 19th June.

It was resolved:—

That the Faculty of Law are of opinion that Mr. Cowell's proposal should not be accepted in its present shape, and that he should be requested to deliver a course of lectures on the Hindu Law generally, so as to complete the subject during the first year.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
JOHN P. NORMAN,
*President.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 4.

The 25th September.

*Present :—*

REV. K. M. BANERJEA, *in the Chair.*
REV. W. C. FYFE.
COLONEL NICOLLS.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.

42. Read proceedings of the Faculty of Law at a meeting on 11th September (Minutes, Vol. XIII. para 41).

Read also the following letter from the Tagore Law Professor, on the Resolution of the Faculty—

The Syndicate has now to select the subject of my lectures, having before it my letter of July 27th, and the Law Faculty's Resolution of September 11th. I have proposed as the first *object* of the new Professorship a complete treatise of Hindu Law. "The Faculty desires a course of lectures on Hindu Law generally, so as to complete the subject during the first year." The difference between us is simply as to the mode of treatment and the period on which the course is to extend. By Resolutions of the Faculty, Syndicate and Senate it was decided that some

branch of law should form the subject of a year's course of lectures, and by the Faculty itself on June 19th, it was resolved, "that the *first* year's lectures should be on some branch of Hindu Law." The expression some branch, implies that in the opinion of those meetings, the entire subject could not, if treated in the manner intended by them, be exhausted in a single year. In literal accordance with these resolutions, I proposed the Hindu Law of adoption. I was bound to propose a branch, "but I also expressed a wish that I might entitle the lectures in a manner which would leave me free with regard to the treatment of the whole subject. The legal Faculty, after an interval of two months, forgetting that "the branch" was their own idea, resolved that in their opinion Hindu Law generally should be the subject, and that it should be completed in one year. It was essential that the duties of the Professor should be clearly defined before his election, that the public should know what they were entitled to, and the Professor should understand as clearly what he undertook to accomplish. The Resolutions are perfectly distinct. My duty is to write lectures with a view to form institutes of Indian Law, and for that purpose to deal with that law, branch by branch, so that, according to the idea of Justinian, "You may no more learn the first elements of law from old and erroneous sources or from a confused mass of judicial decision, but that you may receive only what obtains in actual practise." That such is the task before me has been irrevocably decided by the Senate and announced to the public both in Calcutta and in London. The simple question is, whether the Syndicate will leave the treatment of the subject to my discretion, or whether they think that treatment can be usefully controlled by the Faculty. I am responsible to the Senate for the manner in which I discharge duties which are difficult and laborious, and I trust that the Syndicate will agree, that I ought to be left free and unfettered in my task.

The legal Faculty has given no reasons for its opinion that the whole subject of Hindu Law can be dealt with in one year,

in the manner in which the Senate has determined that it should be dealt with. Such an opinion would appear to indicate entire change of purpose with respect to the object of the lectures, and that a general outline, rather than the development of a special branch, is now in view. Such alteration, if made at all, should have been made speedily upon my sending in my proposal (not after an interval of two months) in clear and distinct terms, with the consent of the Senate, and I think also of the Professor. I adhere to the subject I have proposed in my letter of July 27th, I regret that my proposal is not in its present shape acceptable to the Law Faculty, but that shape was determined by the Faculty's Resolution of June 19th, which the Senate and Syndicate passed on their recommendation and on the faith of which, I have acted. Those Resolutions pledged both University and Professor to a considerable undertaking. There is unity of purpose in the design, and if there is to be the same unity of purpose in the execution, I must rely on the support of the Syndicate. I am not responsible for the scheme which was proposed and carried, but I approve it and am elected to carry it out. The subject, I have proposed, is strictly within its meaning, and it has been described by the President of the Faculty as an admirable one. I observe too, in Mr. Cowie's Minute, which appears to have determined the general features of the scheme, that he uses these words "the Hindu Law of Inheritance," which by the way is a less comprehensive branch of the subject than mine, might well occupy a year's course, and would prove of much more interest and practical benefit than any attempt to present the bare outline of a system of Law. It should be borne in mind that there are already two Professors of Law who between them can sufficiently carry out the task of presenting a general systematic outline, leaving to the Tagore Law Professor to develope and illustrate the various divisions from time to time.

HERBERT COWELL.

*20th September*, 1869.

It was resolved :—

That the subject for lectures by the Tagore Law Professor during the first year should be Hindu Law, as current in Bengal.

43. Read the following Resolution, of the Government of India in the Financial Department, sanctioning the payment of Examiners in the manner proposed in letter, No. 1342 of 29th June, from this office.

No. 2806.

*Government of India, Financial Department,*
*Simla, the 21st August,* 1869.

Read again Financial Resolution, No. 1244, dated the 29th February, 1869, sanctioning the grant of Rs. 870, as additional remuneration to twelve examiners for the Entrance Course of the Calcutta University and two for Law, their work having in 1868-69, involved additional labor.

Read an endorsement from the Home Department, No. 400, dated the 22nd July, 1869, forwarding with a recommendation an application from the Registrar of the Calcutta University for sanction to the grant permanently of increased fees to the Examiners above mentioned, owing to the great increase which has taken place in the number of candidates for examination.

RESOLUTION :—

The Governor-General in Council considers the proposals of the Registrar of the Calcutta University to be unobjectionable, and authorizes payment of the enhanced fees according to the revised rules, but His Excellency in Council considers it unnecessary to give an additional grant on this account, as the increase of Rs. 1,345 in the Estimate for 1869-70 can be met from the general grant for Education in the Bengal Budget.

ORDER :—

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Home Department for information and further orders.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for information.

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
*Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.*

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

44. Read letter, No. 60 of 27th August, from the Secretary to the L. C. P. I. at Chittagong, requesting that arrangements may be made for the examination of one Entrance candidate of the Chittagong School in Burmese, as his second language.

ORDERED :—

That the steps taken by the Registrar to procure the necessary questions on the Thoodhamma Tsarie and the Dhama Pada be approved.

45. Read a letter, from the Honorary Secretary of the Allahabad High School, stating that the Committee would undertake to see that the University Examinations at that station were properly conducted.

ORDERED :—

That Allahabad be added to the list of stations at which the Entrance and First Arts Examinations may be held.

46. Read letter, No. 1363 of 16th September from the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, recommending Agra as a more convenient and central station than Delhi for holding a B. A. Examination.

ORDERED :—

That Mr. Kempson's letter be reconsidered at the next meeting of the Syndicate.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)

K. M. BANERJEA,
*Chairman.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

---

No. 5.

The 6th November.

*Present :—*

THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE REV. W. C. FYFE.
COL. J. E. T. NICOLLS.
MR. MACNAMARA.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.

47. It was ordered, that the following estimate of Receipts and Expenditure, for 1870-71, be forwarded to the Government of India.

*Estimate of the probable expenditure of the University for the year* 1870-71, *as compared with two previous years.*

| Number. 1868-69. | Number. 1869-70. | Number. 1870-71. | ALLOWANCES TO EXAMINERS. | Actual. 1868-69. | Estimate 1869-70. | Estimate 1870-71. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Arts.* | | | |
| | | | *Entrance Examination.* | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | English, ... ... ... | 2,200 0 0 | 2,525 0 0 | 2,750 0 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | Bengali, ... ... ... | 2,000 0 0 | 2,000 0 0 | 2,075 0 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | History and Geography, ... ... | 2,200 0 0 | 2,525 0 0 | 2,750 0 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | Mathematics, ... ... . | 2,200 0 0 | 2,525 0 0 | 2,750 0 0 |
| | | | *First Arts and B. A. Examinations.* | | | |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | English, ... ... ... | 1,870 0 0 | 2,050 0 0 | 2,290 0 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | Sanscrit, ... ... ... | 1,681 0 0 | 2,050 0 0 | 2,290 0 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | History, .. ... ... | 1,870 0 0 | 2,050 0 0 | 2,290 0 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, ... | 1,870 0 0 | 2,050 0 0 | 2,290 0 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | Mental and Moral Science, ... ... | 1,870 0 0 | 2,050 0 0 | 2,290 0 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | Physical Science, ... ... ... | 600 0 0 | 600 0 0 | 600 0 0 |
| | | | *Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.* | | | |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | Greek and Latin, ... ... ... | 600 0 0 | 600 0 0 | 600 0 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | Hindi and Oorya, ... .. ... | 600 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 100 0 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | Burmese, ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 100 0 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | Arabic, Persian and Urdu, ... ... | 600 0 0 | 600 0 0 | 600 0 0 |
| 10 | 16 | 16 | Honors in Arts, ... ... ... | 1,500 0 0 | 2,400 0 0 | 2,400 0 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Law.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | Pass Examinations, ... ... | 1,270 | 0 | 0 | 1,270 | 0 | 0 | 1,360 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | Honors in Law, ... ... .. | ..... | | | 300 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | *Medicine.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | L. M. S. and B. M. Examinations, ... | 3,600 | 0 | 0 | 3,600 | 0 | 0 | 3,600 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | 6 | Honors in Medicine, ... ... | 300 | 0 | 0 | 900 | 0 | 0 | 900 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 5 | 5 | M. D. Examination, ... ... | ..... | | | 750 | 0 | 0 | 750 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | *Engineering.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations, ... | 1,300 | 0 | 0 | 1,600 | 0 | 0 | 1,600 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 4 | 4 | M. C. E. Examination, ... ... | ..... | | | 600 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Medical Scholarships, @ Rs. 16, ... | 64 | 0 | 0 | 960 | 0 | 0 | 960 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Ditto „ 40, ... ... | 1,560 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,960 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Ditto „ 32, ... ... | 192 | 0 | 0 | 1,920 | 0 | 0 | 1,920 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Ditto „ 60, ... ... | 1,380 | 0 | 0 | 2,940 | 0 | 0 | 2,940 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | *Medals.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Gold and Silver Medals, and Prizes, ... | 301 | 8 | 3 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | *Publications.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Calendar, ... ... .. | 300 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Minutes of the Senate, ... ... | 429 | 9 | 0 | 625 | 0 | 0 | 625 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Printing, Advertisements and Sundries, ... | 5,999 | 15 | 8 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | *Establishment.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Registrar, ... ... ... | 3,600 | 0 | 0 | 3,600 | 0 | 0 | 3,600 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Clerks, Messengers, Duftry, Bearer and Durwan, | 1,668 | 0 | 0 | 1,668 | 0 | 0 | 1,668 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Office rent, ... ... ... | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Total, Rupees,... .. | 44,826 | 0 | 11 | 56,338 | 0 | 0 | 58,458 | 0 | 0 |

*Estimate of the probable receipts of the University for the year* 1870-71, *as compared with two previous years.*

| Number. | | | Receipts. | Actual. | | | Estimate. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | | 1868-69. | | | 1869-70. | | | 1870-71. | | |
| 1734 | 1750 | 1900 | Entrance Examination, ... ... | 17,340 | 0 | 0 | 17,500 | 0 | 0 | 19,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 423 | 500 | 550 | First Examination in Arts, ... ... | 8,460 | 0 | 0 | 10 000 | 0 | 0 | 11,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 174 | 150 | 180 | B. A. Examination, ... ... | 5,220 | 0 | 0 | 4,500 | 0 | 0 | 5.400 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | 20 | 20 | M. A. and Honor Examinations, ... | 1,450 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 130 | 130 | 140 | B. L. and L. L. Examinations, ... | 3 830 | 0 | 0 | 3,800 | 0 | 0 | 4,100 | 0 | 0 |
| 86 | 50 | 80 | L. M. S. and B. M. Examinations, ... | 855 | 0 | 0 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 850 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 8 | 10 | L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations, ... | 105 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Contributions to the Gown Fund, ... | 125 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Sale of University Publications, ... | 1,927 | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Fees for Duplicate Certificates,... ... | 29 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | Fines,... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 | ..... | | | ..... | | |
| | | | Total Rupees, ... ... | 39,361 | 0 | 0 | 38,270 | 0 | 0 | 41,820 | 0 | 0 |

48. On the recommendation of the Sub-Committee for selecting subjects in languages, the following selections were appointed for the Examinations of 1872-73.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1872.

*English.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Beattie, ..... | The Minstrel, Book I as in 1861. |
| Pope, ..... | Iliad, Book XXIV. |
| Gray, ..... | Elegy written in a country Churchyard. |
| Scott, ..... | Young Lochinvar. |
| Addison, ..... | Papers from the Spectator and Tatler, as in 1870. |
| Craik, ..... | Pursuit of Knowledge, as in 1865. |
| Scott, ..... | Tales of a Grandfather, Chaps. 6 to 10 inclusive. |

*Greek.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Xenophon, ..... | Anabasis, Books I and II. |
| Homer, ..... | Iliad, Book I. |

*Latin.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cornelius Nepos,..... | First ten Lives (Browning's Ed. Clarendon Press Series.) |
| Ovid, ..... | Selections* from Fasti. |

*Sanskrit.*

Extracts in Rijupát, Part III. from Hitopadesha, Vishnu Purána and Mahábhárat.

Upakramaniká.

*Arabic.*

Selections* by Major Fuller.

*Bengali.*

Selections* by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

*Urdu.*

Selections,* Part I. by Major Fuller.

*Persian.*

Iqd-i-gul. Pages 1 to 105.

Iqd-i-manzum.

* Thacker, Spink and Co.

*Hindi.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Rámáyana, ..... | Chap. I. in Pandit Ram Jasan's Edition. |
| Prem Sagar, ..... ..... | The first half to the 50th Chapter. |
| Rájniti, ..... | Pages 1 to 61, (Hall's Edition.) |

*Oriya.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mahábhárat, ..... | Birat Parva. |
| Hitopadesha, ..... | Books III. and IV. |

Universal History by Nobin Chandra Sarangi.

*Burmese.*

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1872.

*English.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Milton,* ... .... ..... | Paradise Lost, Book V. |
| Scott, ..... ..... | Lady of the Lake. |
| Pope,* ..... | Essay on Criticism. |
| Prescott,* ..... | Essays on Cervantes and Sir Walter Scott. |
| Goldsmith,* ..... | History of Rome, Chap. XXII. to the end. |
| Addison,* ..... | Selections from the Spectator. |

*Greek.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Herodotus, . ..... .. | Clio. |
| Euripides, . . ..... | Alcestis. |

*Latin.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Livy, ..... | Book II. |
| Ovid, ..... | Metamorphoses, Selections* I to X. |

*Sanskrit.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Kumára Sambhava, ..... | Books I. to VII. |

Uttara Charita.

*Arabic.*

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

*Thacker, Spink and Co.

## B. A. EXAMINATION, 1873.

*English.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Shakspeare,..... | King John. |
| Milton, ..... | Samson Agonistes. |
| Scott,* ..... | Harold the Dauntless. |
| Philips,* ..... ..... | The Splendid Shilling. |
| Burke,* ..... | Thoughts on the present Discontents. |
| Johnson,*..... ..... | Life of Milton. |
| Campbell,* ..... ... ..... | Rhetoric, as in 1872. |
| Macaulay, ..... .. | Essay on Byron. |
| Milton, ..... | Areopagitica, (Arber's reprints). |

*Greek.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sophocles, ..... ..... | Ajax. |
| Thucydides,..... ..... | Book I. |

*Latin.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Catullus, ..... | Selections* from |
| Tacitus, ..... ..... | Annals, Book II. |
| Sallust, ..... | Catiline. |

*Sanskrit.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Raghuvansa, ..... | Books I. to IX. |
| Sakuntalá, ..... | (Devanagri Recension.) |

*Arabic.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tarikh-i-Yamíní, Hamásah, first 31 pages, Mutanabbi. | As contained in Selections by Major Lees. |

## HONOR EXAMINATION, 1872.

*History.*

As a period.

The History of England from 1760 to 1832.

(*a*) Hallam's Constitutional History of England.

* Thacker, Spink and Co.

(*b*) Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.
(*c*) Political Economy.
(*d*) Taylor's Historical Evidence.

## HONOR EXAMINATION, 1872.

### *English Poetry.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chaucer, ..... | Selections edited by Morris,—omitting Nonnes Priestes Tale (Clarendon Press Series). |
| Spenser, ... ..... | Faerie Queene, Book II. Cantos 1 to 6. |
| Dryden, ..... | Absalom and Achitophel. |
| Byron, ..... ..... | Childe Harold, Cantos 3 and 4. |
| Wordsworth, ..... ..... | The Excursion, Books I and II. |

The lyrical poems of Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Gray, and Collins, as contained in Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Books I to III.

### *Drama.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Shakspeare, ... ..... ..... | Henry VI. Three parts. |
| Massinger, ..... ..... | The Virgin Martyr. |
| Sheridan, ..... .. ..... | The Rivals. |
| Villiers, ..... ..... | The Rehearsal. |

### *Prose.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Gosson,..... ..... | Schoole of Abuse (Arber's reprints). |
| Browne, ..... | Religio Medici. |
| Lamb, ..... | Essays of Elia. |
| Scott, ... ..... ..... .. | Quentin Durward. |
| Campbell, ..... | Rhetoric, Book II. Chapters IV. V. VI. VIII. and IX. and the whole of Book III. |
| Boswell, ..... | Life of Johnson, 2nd half. |
| Mill,..... | Inaugural Address at St. Andrews. |

49. Read letter, forwarded by the Secretary of State from the Civil Service Commissioners, requesting information as to the sense in which the regulation regarding the age of Entrance candidates is understood.

It was resolved, that a special meeting of the Syndicate, on the return of the Vice-Chancellor to Calcutta, be convened to consider the letter from the Civil Service Commissioners.

50. The Registrar reported that the following notice had been circulated to Heads of Affiliated Institutions in the Central and N. W. Provinces, the Panjab and Oudh :—

An Examination of Candidates for the degree of B. A. will be held at the Agra College, on 27th December next and following days.

Candidates for this Examination from Affiliated Institutions in the Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, the Panjab and Oudh are at liberty to proceed to the Examination at Agra.

51. The arrangements proposed by the Registrar for holding the Examinations were sanctioned.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
K. M. BANERJEA,
*Chairman.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 6.

The 25th November.

*Present :—*

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE REV. W. C. FYFE.
MR. ATKINSON.
COL. NICOLLS.
MR. MACNAMARA.
REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE HON'BLE J. P. NORMAN.

52. Read endorsement, No. 4506, dated 5th October, of the Government of India, requesting that a report may be submitted on the point raised by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in the following correspondence :—

*India Office, London, 25th August,* 1869.

*Public, No.* 77.

*His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India, in Council.*

MY LORD,

I forward herewith an Extract of a letter addressed to this office, on the 12th instant, by desire of Her Majesty's

Civil Service Commissioners, requesting that official information may be obtained from the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay, as to the sense in which the Rule of those Universities as to the age of students on admission is now, and was in the year 1863, understood, whether by the authorities of those Institutions respectively, by the authorities of the Colleges in which students are prepared for each University, or by the Natives who present themselves for admission.

2. I desire that your Excellency in Council will in such manner as may seem to you expedient, institute the enquiries requested by the Civil Service Commissioners, so far as is connected with the University of Calcutta, and report to me the result.

I have, &c.,
Signed, ARGYLL.

*Extract of a letter addressed to the India Office, on the 12th August, 1869, by desire of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners.*

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, as a question has been raised as to the meaning commonly attached by Native Students of Calcutta and Bombay to certain rules laid down by the Universities of these places respectively, although the Commissioners themselves, from the result of such enquiries as they have been able to make, have at present no doubt on the point, they think it very desirable that they should, if possible, obtain from the authorities of those Universities official information as to the matter of fact.

I am therefore to request that you will submit to the Secretary of State for India in Council, that, if His Grace sees no objection, they would be greatly obliged if enquiries could be addressed, in such manner as may seem expedient to the Chief Officers of the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay, with the view of ascertaining in what sense the Rule of these Universities as to the age of students on admission is now, and was in the

year 1863, understood (*a*) by the authorities of those Institutions respectively, (*b*) by the authorities of the Colleges in which students are prepared for the Universities, (*c*) by the Natives who present themselves for admission: *i. e.* whether the condition that a candidate must have "attained the age of 16" is understood to mean that he must have completed 16 years of life, or to be consistent with his having only entered upon the 16th year of his life.

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No. 4506.

Copy forwarded to the Registrar of the Calcutta University with request, that a report may be submitted on the point raised by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

*By order.*

*Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Home Department, Simla, 5th October*, 1869.

Read a Minute, by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, on the question raised in the correspondence.

It was resolved:—

That the following reply be forwarded to the Government of India:

"I have the honor, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to submit a report on the question raised by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in his letter, No. 77 of 25th August last, which was forwarded with your endorsement, No. 4506 of 5th October.

2. In the letter from the Secretary of State, enquiries are directed to be made to enable His Grace to reply to a letter from Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, in which they request that it may be ascertained, in what sense the Rule of this University, as to the age of students on admission, is now, and was in the year 1863, understood (*a*) by the authorities of the University; (*b*) by the authorities of the Colleges in which students are prepared; (*c*) by the Natives who present themselves for admission; *i. e.* whether a candidate must have "attained the

age of 16," is understood to mean that he must have completed 16 years of life, or to be consistent with his having only entered upon the 16th year of his life.

3. In reply to the enquiry, as to the sense in which the Rule regarding the age of students on admission is understood by the authorities of the University—I am directed to say that, from the first establishment of the University to the 23rd March, 1869, the minimum age of candidates has been understood by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to be 16 years of life complete. On the 23rd March last, the Rule regarding age on admission was slightly modified, and the existing Rule is as follows:—

"Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted (in December) to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years, on the 1st March following, and not otherwise."

4. In reply to the enquiry, as to the sense in which the authorities of Institutions, in which students are prepared, understand the rule of age—I am directed to say, that although there have been from time to time occasional enquiries by Head Masters of Schools and Principals of Colleges, as to the possibility of the rule being relaxed in favor of students who were thought to have attained the standard of the Examination for admission before they had completed their 16th year—yet that no instance has ever come to the knowledge of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, in which the true meaning of the rule has been misunderstood, or in which any explanation or interpretation of it has been asked. Applications for the admission of candidates for Examination under the prescribed age have been invariably refused by the University, and the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have no reason to doubt, that the Rule, up to March 1869, was understood by Heads of Institutions in which candidates are prepared to mean, that students on admission must be full 16 years of age.

5. In reply to the enquiry as to the sense in which the rule of age, previous to March 1869, was understood by Native

candidates who present themselves for admission, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate direct me to observe that, undoubtedly in Bengal, a Hindu boy in common parlance frequently calls himself 16 after passing his 15th birthday; but that if the requirements of the University as to the mode of filling up the University certificate have been properly observed, and the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate believe that they usually have been so observed, no doubt ought to have existed in the mind of a candidate, that he was required to have completed his 16th year before admission. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, however, are not prepared to state, that in some cases laxity may not occasionally have occurred, although such cases have never come to their knowledge."

53. On the motion of the Vice-Chancellor, it was resolved, that a meeting of the Senate be summoned for Saturday, the 4th December, to consider the following proposal :—

That an address be presented by the University to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

54. Read letter, No. 743 of 8th November, from the Inspector General of Hospitals forwarding copy of letter, No. 4929 of 27th October from the Government of India, and requesting that the rules for admission to the First Licentate Examination in Medicine may be modified in the case of Hospital Assistants.

ORDERED :—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration.

55. Read letter, from the Rev. J. Barton, proposing that each of the University Examinations should be held a month earlier than at present.

ORDERED :—

That Mr. Barton's letter be circulated to Heads of Affiliated Institutions, with a request, that they will give their opinion on the proposed changes for the information of the Syndicate.

56. Read endorsement, No. 6111 A of 30th October, of the Government of India, forwarding Extract, para. 12 from a letter, No. 2279, of the Secretary to the Government, N. W. Provinces, dated 9th December, 1868.

ORDERED :—

That the question raised be brought forward at the next meeting of the Syndicate.

57. The Registrar reported that he had made a further investment of funds on account of the Premchand Raychand fund, as per following memo. of the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New 5 per cent. Government Securities, No. 030543-022197 of 1856-57 for Rs. ..... | 2,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest from 31st August, 1867, 30th September, 1869, being one month at 5 per cent. ..... | 10 | 6 | 8 |
| Premium on do. at 8 per cent., ..... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2,710 | 6 | 8 |
| Commission at 1-4 per cent., ..... | 6 | 12 | 5 |
| Rupees, ... | 2717 | 3 | 1 |

ORDERED :—

That the investment be approved.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
E. C. BAYLEY,
*Vice-Chancellor.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 2.

The 4th December

*Present :—*

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA, RAI BAHADUR.
MR. HOWELL.
BABU JAGGADANANDA MUKERJEA, RAI BAHADUR.
THE HON'BLE SIR C. P. HOBHOUSE.
DR. GEORGE SMITH.
DR. CHUNDER COOMAR DEY.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
BABU KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEA.
BABU RAM CHUNDER MITTER.
DR. EWART.
MAULAVI ABDUL LUTIF, KHAN BAHADUR.
COL. NICOLLS.
THE REV. J. TRAFFORD.
DR. FAYRER.
THE REV. E. C. STUART.
MR. PARTRIDGE.
BABU PRASANNA KUMÁR SARVÁDHIKÁRI.
THE HON'BLE J. P. NORMAN.
DR. C. PALMER.
MR. ATKINSON.

58. The Senate met to consider the propriety of presenting an address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on his arrival in Calcutta.

It was moved by the Vice-Chancellor, and seconded by Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.

That an address be presented by the University to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Atkinson, and seconded by Col. Nicolls.

That the following gentlemen be appointed members of a Sub-Committee to prepare the address.

The Vice-Chancellor.
The Hon'ble J. P. Norman.
The Rev. E. C. Stuart.
The Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Babu Jagadananda Mukerjea, Rai Bahadur.
Maulvie Abdul Lutif, Khan Bahadur.
Dr. Ewart.
Mr. Tawney.

Carried.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
E. C. BAYLEY,
*Vice-Chancellor.*

# MINUTES

OF THE

# FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 1.

The 14th December.

*Present:—*

MR. N. C. MACNAMARA, *in the Chair.*
DR. CHEVERS.
MR. PARTRIDGE.
DR. EWART.

Read the following letters from Dr. Murray, Inspector General of Hospitals, and the Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 743.

*From the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department.*

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University, Fort William, 8th November*, 1869.

SIR,—In accordance with the instuctions in the accompaning copy of letter No. 4929, dated 27th October, from the Secretary to the Government of India, I have the honor to request the consideration by your Syndicate of some modifications in the Rules of the Medical College, by which the

benefit contemplated for the Hospital assistants, who may distinguish themselves in the performance of their professional duties, may be rendered available to them.

2. As a rule they have not sufficiently preliminary education, to enable them to pass the present standard of Entrance Examination. It will remain for the Syndicate to consider to what extent this may be modified.

3. In reference to the rule of three years' residence, as the young men must have passed three years at one of the Medical Colleges or Schools previous to becoming Hospital assistants, I would suggest that preliminary study, as being equivalent to the first year's residence, leaving two years to complete the course. In this case I presume that an examination on those subjects studied during the first year, will be made before admission. It will rest with the Syndicate to consider whether this should be modified, and whether any other test should be required.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN MURRAY, M. D.
*Inspector General of Hospitals,*
*Indian Medical Department.*

No. 4929.

*From E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India. To the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department.*

HOME DEPARTMENT,
PUBLIC,

*Simla, 27th October*, 1869.

No. 374 B. of June 21, 1869.
" 665 " Oct. 4, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communications noted in the margin, on the subject of the proposed scheme for educating a certain number of Hospital assistants for the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

2. The Governor-General in Council has no doubt that there are obstacles in the way of carrying out the proposed scheme: nevertheless His Excellency in Council desires that the rules which you have been requested to prepare, may be drawn up and submitted for approval.

3. It is to be hoped that the prospect held out to Hospital assistants of becoming Sub-assistant Surgeons, may stimulate them to qualify themselves for selection for the further training necessary to their advancement.

4. With reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter of the 4th Instant, I am to observe that the Calcutta University might be disposed to modify their rules, so far as to accept, in the case of Hospital assistants educated in Medical Colleges or Schools, their training at such Colleges or Schools as equivalent to first year's study now required from candidates appearing at the First Licentiate Medical Examination. I am to suggest that you might place yourself in communication with the Syndicate upon this point.

I have &c.,

E. C. BAYLEY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

It was resolved :—

That, as Dr. Murray's proposal would involve a virtual abandonment of the Entrance Examination now laid down by the University for qualifying for degrees in Medicine, and as it would consequently involve a lowering of the standard of the University degree, the Faculty of Medicine earnestly deprecate any such change being made in the University Regulations.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)

N. C. MACNAMARA,

*President.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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## No. 3.

The 29th December.

58. The Senate assembled at Government House for the purpose of presenting an address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Members having been presented to His Royal Highness, the Vice-Chancellor read the following address.

To His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert the Duke of Edinburgh, K. G., K. T., G. C. M. G.

May it please your Royal Highness,—We, Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the Senate of the University of Calcutta, desire to offer our hearty congratulations on the occasion of your Royal Highness' visit to the Metropolis of British India.

Although the University which we represent is still in its infancy, yet we believe that no institution of Western origin has taken so firm a root in the minds of the people of India.

We trust that its effect has been to diffuse a sound system of education throughout the provinces under its influence; the tendency of which is to unite the various races of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, to promote their social welfare, and, by enabling them to comprehend the principles of enlightened government,

to place the relations between the governors and the governed on the only basis of security.

We feel assured, therefore, that the extension of higher education amongst Her Majesty's Indian subjects is inseparably connected with the development and growth of feelings of attachment to Her Majesty's person and government.

We recognize in this visit of your Royal Highness a fresh proof of the interest with which Her Majesty regards Her Indian Empire, and we believe that it will tend to strengthen the ties by which that Empire is attached to the British Crown.

The many evidences of advancing civilisation and of increased prosperity which your Royal Highness will observe in the course of your progress through India will, we trust, convince your Royal Highness of the blessings which the people of India enjoy under a wise and liberal Government, and leave a lasting impression of the magnitude of the resources of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

With profound assurances of our loyalty and attachment to the Family which your Royal Highness so worthily represents,

We remain, with the highest respect,
Your Royal Highness'
Most dutiful and most obedient Servants,

His Royal Highness replied as follows :—

*Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,*

I accept with pleasure your address as another manifestation of that affectionate regard which it has always been the happiness of my Family to receive in all parts of the Empire from those who are engaged in the promotion of intellectual culture.

It is difficult to overrate the importance of the functions which you are called upon to exercise as the directors of the higher education of this great and populous country.

You have the task of promoting the moral happiness of the people by making them acquainted with the best results of modern research and invention, and of stimulating the growth

of a really sound public opinion by the diffusion of the true principles of Historical, Political, and Legal science.

The learning, zeal and energy which you bring to this great work, will be rewarded in its accomplishment by the consciousness of having served the cause of progress and civilization.

I shall have much pleasure in informing the Queen of your generous exertions in the cause of education in this great Empire, and of the expressions of devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's Person and Family contained in your address.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
E. C. BAYLEY,
*Vice-Chancellor.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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## No. 7.

The 8th January.

*Present :—*

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
MR. ATKINSON.
Rev. K. M. BANERJEA.
REV. W. C. FYFE.
COL. NICOLLS.
MR. MACNAMARA.

59. Read the following report of the Junior Board of Examiners on the result of the Entrance Examination.

*Calcutta, 27th December*, 1869.

SIR,—We have the honor to forward, for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the Entrance Examination.

Seventeen hundred and thirty candidates were registered for Examination, and we have passed 816. Of the successful candidates 177 have been placed in the first division, 440 in the second division, and 199 in the third division.

The Examination has been conducted in accordance with the rules laid down in our letter of appointment, and we append the names of the successfull candidates.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. ATKINSON,

*President.*

W. Robson, J. K. Rogers, H. Roberts, J. Naylor, A. W. Garrett, J. S. Beaumont, Harináth Nyáratna, Gopálchandra Banerjea, Bireshwar Vidyáratna, Aghor Nath Tatwanidhi, K. M. Banerjea, H. Blochmann, D. Carnduff, J. Wilson, W. Clifford, T. Martin, A. Ewbank, A. W. Croft, J. P. Ashton, K. S. Macdonald, *Examiners.*

ORDERED :—

That the report be confirmed, and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette.*

With reference to the result of the Entrance Examination—the following students were declared to have gained the four prizes of Rs. 500 each, which the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford Northcote placed at the disposal of the University in 1868.

1. Táráprasanna Sen,..... Howrah School.
2. Bhagaván Dás, ..... Bareilly College.
3. Nanakchánd, ..... Canning College, Lucknow.
4. Golam Mahomed, ..... Umritsur School.

60. Read the following report of the Senior Board of Examiners on the result of the First Examination in Arts.

*Calcutta, 27th December,* 1869.

SIR,—We have the honor to forward, for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the First Examination in Arts.

Five hundred and twenty candidates presented themselves for Examination, of whom 23 passed in the first, 81 in the second, and 121 in the third division. 19 were absent during the whole

or part of the Examination, 1 was expelled from the Examination for using unfair means, and 275 have failed.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. ATKINSON,

*President.*

C. H. Tawney, W. C. Fyfe, A. W. Garrett, J. S. Beaumont, H. Blochman, K. M. Banerjea, Mohes Chandra Nyaratna, J. Ogilvie, E. Lethbridge, J. A. Aldis, H. L. Beebee, J. C. Nesfield, S. Dyson, W. G. Willson, E. Lafont, *Examiners.*

ORDERED :—

That the report be confirmed and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette.*

The Duff Scholarships for 1870 were awarded to the following students:

1. Rajaninath Ráy,..... Presidency College.
2. Srinath Datta, ..... Ditto.
3. J. J. Hatten, ..... Doveton College.
4. Bholánáth Mukhopádhyáy, . Free Church Institution.

61. Read letter, No. 802 of 2nd December, 1869, from the Director of Public Instruction in the Panjab, stating the circumstances under which he had authorized the Principal of the Lahore College to refuse admission to the Entrance Examination Hall of five candidates who had been registered for Examination as students of the Hindu School at Lahore.

62. Read also letters from the Head Master of the Hindu School regarding the exclusion of these candidates and the conduct of the Examination at Lahore.

ORDERED :—

That a letter be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction in the Panjab pointing out, that it is not competent for any local authority to refuse to admit a candidate to the Examination who has been duly registered, but that if cases occur, where candidates obtain admission to the

Examination through misrepresentation, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate will, on a statement of the facts being laid before them, pass such orders as will maintain discipline in schools, and prevent any breach of the University reg ulations.

Further, that the letter, from the Head Master of the Hindu School of 4th December, be forwarded to the Director—to be dealt with as may be deemed necessary.

63. Read proceedings of the Faculty of Medicine of 14th December, (Minutes Vol. XIII. para. 59.)

ORDERED :—

That a copy of the Resolution of the Faculty be forwarded to Dr. Murray, with a statement of the requirements of the University as to periods of study &c., which will remove the misapprehension under which Dr. Murray wrote his letter, No. 743 of the 8th November.

64. Read letter, No. 705 of 30th December, from the Government of India, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the actual amount paid last year on account of travelling expenses to Examiners.

ORDERED :—

That a reply be sent pointing out that—as travelling charges are not paid through the University office, but through the local Treasuries at Stations from which the Examiners come to Calcutta, on the receipts of the Examiners themselves,—the statement called for cannot be furnished.

Further, that a list of the Examiners, who received travelling allowances last year, be forwarded with the names of the Treasuries from which they drew their expenses, to enable Government to ascertain the actual amount drawn.

65. Read an application, from the President of Canning College Committee and Commissioner of Lucknow, requesting that Canning College may be affiliated in Law from 1st January, 1870.

ORDERED:—

That the affiliation be recommended for the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

66. Read the following extract, para. 12, from a letter, No. 2279 from the Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, dated 9th December, 1868, forwarded for the consideration of the Syndicate by the Government of India with endorsement, No. 611, dated 30th October, 1869.

Holding these views, the Lieutenant-Governor does not concur with Mr. Kempson in regretting that a classical language has been made imperative in the superior University Examinations, but His Honor would have added Persian to the number. His Honor would also be glad to see honors given by the University for proficiency in the Oriental classics to students, who had already proved that they possessed a competent knowledge of English. In the orders of the Administration Report for last year, His Honor remarked in this sense: "If the prospect of honors in the Oriental classics could be held out to such as had succeeded in passing, say the middle University Examination, it might tend to lead those, who by a fair English education have acquired precious stores of European knowledge to prosecute the oriental studies which would qualify and fit them for communicating those treasures to their fellow countrymen in an elegant vernacular style, and in conformity with native modes of thought and illustration."

67. Read also the following minute by the Vice-Chancellor—

The sentiments of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on the subject of extending the influence of the Calcutta University to the North-Western Provinces, have been laid before the Syndicate, and as the subject is one which demands, on many grounds, serious attention, I venture to submit my own ideas on it at some length for the consideration of the Syndicate.

Broadly, the success of the University in Bengal, especially in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and the importance of the results

which have followed its establishment, can scarcely be overrated. On the other hand, it is, I believe, equally beyond doubt that its influence is very far from being as strong, or its success as great, with regard to the provinces of North-Western India. This fact is fully borne out by the testimony of Sir William Muir, which, both as to the fact and its causes, is so important that I venture to reproduce it at length, together with the remedies which he proposes.

"But though not prepared to advocate the immediate establishment of an University in these provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor is not the less sensible that the Calcutta University does not fully and satisfactorily meet the wants of this part of the country. And it is possible that some concessions might be made by that body, which should not only prove immediately beneficial, but pave the way, when the time shall have fully come, for an independent University in the North-West."

"The first point to be noticed which affects the influence of the University on the affiliated Institutions, and through them the whole educational system of these provinces, is the fact that they are not represented in the Senate. There are but three members of the Senate belonging to the North-Western Provinces,—one is the present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Kempson, and the second, his predecessor in that office, Mr. H. S. Reid. The third is the Lieutenant-Governor himself; but it is significant that although, as stated by you, Sir W. Muir has 'long taken special interest in such questions,' His Honor never had any connection with the Council till he became an *ex-officio* Fellow on being appointed a Member of the Supreme Government. There is not a single Native gentleman belonging to this Government in the Senate, and it may be said that these provinces are practically unrepresented in that body."

"This has arisen no doubt from the circumstance that the Senate, to be of practical use under the present constitution of the University, must be composed of persons in Calcutta or its vicinity, who, from their position, can take a personal share in the

deliberations and proceedings of the Faculties and Syndicate. It was probably felt that, to appoint Fellows, resident at a distance, would be to confer an empty distinction on persons who could do little to influence the action of the University, and that the measure was unnecessary."

"There may have been little detriment in the early years of the University from this arrangement, for the wants of the country were yet undeveloped. But this is no longer the case. These provinces are now beginning to assume an importance in Collegiate matters which, in view of its special circumstances and requirements, as distinct from those of Bengal Proper, demands a fair and effective representation in the counsels of the University."

"For a while, this want might be supplied if the University were prepared to adopt the suggestion, supported by Mr. Kempson, for the constitution of a branch of the Senate in these provinces. The Governor-General in Council can, under section 6 of the University Act, appoint for the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, &c., extra Fellows beyond the number of 30. There seems nothing in the law, or in the constitution of the University, to prevent the delegation by the Senate of authority for such Fellows to meet at Allahabad for the purposes of consultation, and of advising the Senate in all matters regarding the North-Western Provinces. And similarly the business of conducting the examination of all persons belonging to these and adjoining provinces, who may present themselves for examination at Allahabad, might be carried on by this branch of the Senate. Upon their report, the Senate would proceed to grant its degrees."

"Further, there is no reason apparent why a Convocation might not be held at Allahabad for the conferment of degrees granted by the Senate. The dislike of the Natives of these provinces to the metropolis of Bengal is so great, that it is with the utmost reluctance they proceed thither; and consequently, at the yearly Convocations, from which it is rare to find a successful

Bengali student absent, the North-Western competitor seldom, if ever, appears. His name is announced, but no one comes forward to receive the diploma. The legitimate stimulus which is given by the *eclát* of the Convocation is thus lost to the North-Western Provinces. But it would be gained with double effect if the titles of the University were conferred at a local Convocation amidst influences and associations far stronger to the Native of these parts than any which Calcutta can afford."

"There remain two points for consideration:—first, whether greater encouragement might be advantageously given to the study of Oriental literature; and secondly, whether any part of the examinations might not be conducted in the vernacular."

"The Lieutenant-Governor would not support any scheme which did not make proficiency in English a condition of obtaining degrees. It is not high scholarship, simply as such, which is to be promoted and rewarded; rather, it is scholarship of a kind that shall benefit the nation by raising its intellectual and moral standard, and conduce to its material and social advancement. It needs little argument to show that these ends are not to be looked for from the unaided prosecution of Oriental learning. As tersely and too truly put by Mr. Kempson, such study 'produces a people who may talk beautifully, but who think and write most inaccurately.' And further, it is only by the acquisition of English, that the student can find his way to those stores of knowledge, without which his fine writing is mere verbiage, for the most part worse than useless. The day, we may hope, will come when Oriental literature shall contain in itself some of those essential materials for which we are now solely dependent upon the languages of the West; but till then, no large national benefit can be looked for from the encouragement of Oriental studies apart from English."

"For these reasons the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the system of requiring a certain proficiency in English, as the condition of University training and University distinctions, is sound and unassailable; but it may be that the condition is

pushed too far and made too stringent. By the present rules, no honors in Oriental literature can be secured until the student shall have passed the B. A. Standard. But to produce a beneficial action upon the national mind, it is, perhaps, too much to require so severe a standard in English and in science. The great want of the people is a Vernacular Literature ;—works in History, Art and Science, containing sound knowledge, written in an elegant style, and composed on models of thought and expression agreeable to the Native mind. For this end, a body of students is needed, who, by the study of the Oriental classics, shall possess the faculty of composing in such a style ; and high proficiency in Oriental literature, itself requiring much study, can hardly be looked for in combination with the very high standard in English and in science required for the B. A. Degree. It is, therefore, a matter for serious consideration whether a greater national benefit would not be secured by offering Honor Degrees in the Oriental languages to students of a certain lower standard in English and in science, than as now by insisting on the pre-requisite of a B. A. Degree. For example, such degrees might, perhaps, be given to students who devote themselves to Oriental literature after having passed the "Middle Examination." Certainly, the knowledge of English literature and of science, necessary for the passing of that examination, supposes the power in the student of availing himself of the stores of European knowledge in a sufficient measure for the production of translations, compilations, or original works containing valuable information drawn from those stores. The great desideratum of the day would be by this means more likely to be compassed. The Vernacular languages would be enriched by the compositions of scholars whose style would be formed upon the best Oriental models, and modes of reasoning and expression would be in accord with native thought ; who would yet have access through the English language to the knowledge of history, art and science ; and who, being, as we may hope, imbued with the love of true learning, would be at the same time in the best

position to communicate the fruits of their own studies in a Native and attractive form to their fellow-countrymen."

"On the second point, the remarks of Messrs. H. S. Reid and M. S. Howell are deserving of attention. It is certain that the sciences can be conveyed with far greater accuracy of thought to a native student in his own vernacular, than through the too often indistinctly apprehended text of an English treatise. It is also certain that many text-books, those at least relating to the exact sciences, are capable of comparatively easy translation; and we have already some good treatises, both translations and original works, on these subjects in the Vernacular. There is also, as the Lieutenant-Governor has had opportunity of personally observing, a great mass of students throughout these provinces, who, though educated only in the Vernacular, have yet attained considerable lengths of proficiency in mathematical science. It is not pretended that, as yet, we are ready for conducting University Examinations in any subject in the Vernacular; but His Honor believes that the time is not very distant when such a course will be possible and expedient, and when the interest of the native students will demand it."

"The establishment of a corresponding branch of the Senate at Allahabad might prove of essential service in the settlement of these and similar questions connected with the important object of accommodating the University to the varying and growing requirements of these outlying provinces, and, as before suggested, it would serve to smooth the path for the eventual constitution of an independent University in the North-West."

"If the Governor-General in Council should concur in the soundness of the views attempted to be expressed in this despatch, His Excellency may see reason to communicate the same to the Senate for such action as they feel at liberty to take in respect of them."

Accepting, as I think must be done, this testimony, and it is supported by the testimony of Messrs. Kempson, M. S. Howell, H. S. Reid, quoted by the Lieutenant-Governor, to which I may

venture to add that of my own experience, it must be allowed that the Calcutta University has not yet exercised its due influence in the North-Western Provinces. The causes of this failure remain to be examined.

Practically it will be seen that Sir W. Muir attributes it to two causes, viz., the constitution of the governing body of the University, and the mode in which the proceedings of the University are conducted; and *secondly*, to the discouragement given by the present (and still more by the past) system of University Examinations to the study of Vernacular languages.

The Lieutenant-Governor proposes certain changes to meet these defects.

Before dealing with his proposals *seriatim*, I would wish to offer a few remarks on the relative importance of the causes assigned.

I venture to think, however, that in assigning the first ground of dissatisfaction as a cause which has hitherto mainly operated disadvantageously to the interests of this University in the North-Western Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor and the gentlemen, by whose authority he is supported, have perhaps overstated the case. If, as is alleged by the Lieutenant-Governor, some changes are now expedient in the modes of teaching enforced by the University, it may be yet fairly doubted if such changes would not have hitherto proved premature, and it is at least probable that they would not have been adopted at an earlier day even if the North-Western Provinces had enjoyed the fullest share of influence claimed for it in the councils of the University.

At the same time there can be no doubt that a very strong feeling has recently grown up, not merely among the gentlemen employed in the Educational Department of the North-Western Provinces, but amongst others both of the official and non-official community, Natives as well as Europeans, who are interested in the progress of education, that some opportunity should be allowed to them of giving expression to their opinion, at least

regarding the more important questions which are decided by the University, and which greatly affect the character and success of educational measures as well in the North-Western Provinces as elsewhere. Perhaps the expediency of making some change in the laws of the University to meet as far as possible this feeling may be admitted without further discussion.

No question will, I imagine, arise as to the propriety of giving, as far as possible, to all those who are interested in education over the area to which the operations of the University extend, a voice in its deliberations.

I now proceed to treat of the Lieutenant-Governor's definite proposals on this part of the subject. The first of these, which is not, perhaps, very clearly expressed, is contained in the Lieutenant-Governor's 10th paragraph. So far as I understand, it amounts to the virtual creation of a branch Syndicate at Allahabad, "for the purposes of consultation and advising the Senate in all matters regarding the North-Western Provinces," and also for the virtual conduct of examinations at Allahabad. I cannot think that the Lieutenant-Governor, in making this proposal, quite appreciated the present method of carrying on the business of the University. At any rate, I believe, that to give to a purely local body any degree of authority specially in reference to local matters, would very materially impair the uniformity of action which is absolutely essential to the success of the University; and it would, moreover, I feel assured, give room for very great diversity of opinion and to grave risks of dissension. For this reason it seems to me impossible to assign to the Fellows of the University, resident out of Calcutta, any special authority even in local matters, other than that which they already possess by the Statutes of the University.

The only alterations which I would recommend to the Syndicate have for their object to facilitate the real exercise of their present nominal powers by non-resident members of the Senate. In giving these in detail, I do so with some hesitation, and shall be quite prepared to accept any modifications of them which

may be suggested, and which may leave them equally efficient for securing their object.

Briefly, my proposals are to this effect, that every subject submitted to any Faculty for discussion, should be circulated to all the members of such Faculty, resident or non-resident, for, say, six weeks before the meeting of the Faculty at which it is to be discussed, and that it shall be competent for any member to forward to the Registrar a Minute to be read at such meeting, and to vote by proxy upon any proposition discussed.

Provided, however, that it shall at such meeting be competent to the Faculty, instead of proceeding to a direct vote on the subject discussed, to adjourn the meeting for a period of not less than one month, and, if necessary, to cause the Minutes submitted, or any of them, to be printed and circulated to the members of the Faculty, on the understanding, however, that no member of such Faculty shall be at liberty to record any further Minute after the first meeting of the said Faculty.

The object of the suggested rule, is to give an opportunity to non-resident members to record their opinions and their votes on any subject brought before the Faculties. No doubt the proposal would, if adopted, occasion some little delay in the discussion of questions by the Faculties, and would give rise to some slight increase of expense for printing and postage.

The expense, however, would be a point of no moment in view to the advantages which would be gained, and as regards delay, the proposal to limit the submission of Minutes to the *first* meeting of the Faculty is intended to prevent the delay which results from interminable counter Minutes; while the permission to to print and re-circulate any of the Minutes presented, is intended to give the Faculty the power of bringing to the notice of absent members any important suggestions or arguments which such Minutes may contain, and which the meeting may consider it expedient should have fuller consideration. In fact, I believe that on one or two occasions, a method of consulting distant authorities not very dissimilar to that proposed, has been

adopted by the Faculties. To meet, however, extraordinary occasions, the Syndicate might be vested with the power of suspending this rule, or, if it be thought necessary, its operation might be limited to cases involving matters of principle or general interest, such for example as alterations in the standard for examinations, &c. &c.

It might, I think, also be possible to adopt a similar method of procedure in regard to meetings of the Senate held under the 13th bye-law to discuss the decisions of the Syndicate.

If these proposals be adopted, they would ensure to non-resident fellows the fullest practicable share in all the more important deliberations of the governing body of the University, and accord to them the full share of influence which they can legitimately claim.

The Syndicate, as an executive body required for prompt action, must, I think, always be composed of resident members, and cannot be limited or controlled in the exercise of its powers by any separate co-ordinate body.

I would here mention that it has been suggested to me by a member of the Senate, that it would be convenient to provide, in case of the temporary absence of the Vice-Chancellor from Calcutta, for the appointment of a *locum tenens*—as is done in respect to the members of the Syndicate by the 4th bye-law. The subject is one on which I do not offer an opinion, but as for the last seven years, the Vice-Chancellor has been regularly absent from Calcutta for a considerable period in each year, it will be for my colleagues to say how far any inconvenience has practically resulted from this fact, and whether it is likely that any countervailing inconvenience would result from the frequent changes in the incumbents of the Vice-Chancellorship which would follow a modification of the existing rules, such as that now suggested. If the measure, however, be considered expedient, it seems to me that the nomination should rest in the Vice-Chancellor, to be confirmed by the same authority by which the Vice-Chancellor himself is appointed.

The next proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor relates to the holding of a branch Convocation at Allahabad. The argument for this proposal is that, as a rule, the graduates from the North-Western Provinces are rarely able to attend the Convocation in Calcutta, and that in consequence the operation of the University in the North-Western provinces is practically deprived of the solemnity and emphasis which the annual meeting of the Senate in Convocation affords. I am not prepared to dispute these arguments, and I have no doubt that the proposal is one which may be carried out at a very small expenditure of money, and with very little inconvenience to the Registrar and Vice-Chancellor, whose attendance in Convocation will, I presume, be necessary. The question is one, however, on which I do not profess to entertain any very strong opinion.

I now proceed to discuss the third proposal made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, viz., that greater encouragement should be given to the study of Oriental literature and larger employment be made of the vernacular as a medium of teaching. The question involved is one of very great delicacy and importance, and one on which no doubt there is room for great diversity of opinion. After stating briefly, therefore, the suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor, I must ask the indulgence of the Syndicate while I explain somewhat at length the extent to which I recommend the adoption of Sir W. Muir's proposals and the reasons for which I do so. The Lieutenant-Governor's views will be found in the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th paragraphs of his letter already quoted above.

Before proceeding further upon the subject, it should be clearly understood that neither the Lieutenant-Governor (as he clearly explains) nor, so far as I am aware, any advocate of his views, is in the least prepared to depreciate the value of English teaching. On the contrary the proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor are expected to operate practically to its greater encouragement, and it is on this ground alone that I am prepared in any degree to recommend them to the Syndicate, as I shall presently show.

The methods which the Lieutenant-Governor suggests for attaining his objects are practically as follows, viz., to allow under-graduates who have passed the First Arts Examination to present themselves as candidates for Honors in the Oriental languages; and *secondly*, to raise teaching through the medium of the vernacular in the zillah and high schools gradually to a standard which will enable students to read in the vernacular up to all the various standards of University Examinations, and, if I understand rightly, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that these examinations themselves should be optionally held in the vernacular. As the correspondence, however, is in the hands of the Syndicate, I will not endeavour further to set out the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals and arguments, and have only done so to the above extent that I may make my own more clear.

I may perhaps at once say that, while sharing generally Sir W. Muir's opinions, I cannot entirely follow his proposals, which seem to me in some respects to go beyond what can ever be necessary, and in others to be at least premature. Before, however, stating what I would suggest in modification of these proposals, I proceed to explain and support the views which a rather long connection with the educational system of Government has led me to entertain on this subject, and which I venture to place before the Syndicate for their consideration. In doing so, however, I would disclaim all sympathy with the "Orientalism," which was overthrown, and deservedly overthrown, some five and thirty years ago; *that*, as the members of the Syndicate are fully aware, was an attempt to make the classical languages of the East the media for conveying European knowledge. The scheme was from the first certain to fail, for there was nothing in those languages, as actually constituted, which could so impart that knowledge, and it would have taken centuries to create, in a dead language, or what was practically a dead language, a literature representing even the bare outlines of European literature and of the

accumulation of scientific knowledge; and meanwhile hundreds and thousands would have been set laboriously to the pursuit of a study, which, beyond the bare mental exercise which it involved and the comparative mastery which it gave them over their own language, would have been absolutely useless.

It was, therefore, wisely determined to make English the key which was to unlock the stores of European knowledge, at least in their fulness, and to use the vernaculars at first only as the means of conveying instruction of a very simple and elementary nature. But it is clear that between that full knowledge of English, which gave a student the power of teaching himself from European sources and the elementary education imparted in the vernacular, there was always a wide gap. It was certainly the policy of the despatch of 1854 that this gap should eventually be filled by improved instruction in the vernaculars, and this was in fact avowed in so many words.

The question to be now solved, therefore, is, whether the time has arrived for any advance in this direction.

There is, I think, a good deal which may be accepted as proof that the time has arrived, at least in the North-Western Provinces; a considerable desire for advanced education has unquestionably been shown among a certain class, both in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, who have not acquired, and are not likely to any great extent to acquire English. It is only natural that this should be the case; it is the invariable result of education of any class to create a desire for something more; and, moderate as has hitherto been the standard of vernacular education, it has no doubt acted more or less in this sense. Moreover, the acquisitions which not a few of the young men of the Upper Provinces have made through the means of the English language have stimulated the legitimate ambition and desires of those who have known them, or watched their careers.

But, on the other hand, the study of English has not made, and it may be said is not likely soon to make, such progress in

the North-Western Provinces as it has done in Lower Bengal. Many of the motives which have stimulated its progress there are absent in North-Western Provinces, while obstacles which are unknown in Bengal retard its progress in the North-Western Provinces. Not the least of these obstacles has been, that we found in the North-Western Provinces far more than in Bengal a system of indigenous education still busy and active which, however narrow in its limits and imperfect in its modes, was still sufficient to give an intellectual training by no means despicable, and which was current and popular among a very large and influential class, whose influence was yet further increased by the fact that they were, until very lately, the only possible instruments of carrying on the administration. It is perhaps, of one reason for the slow progress too, of English education, that its advocates have somewhat unduly and, as the people felt, unjustly depreciated the culture which was familiar and endeared to the popular mind.

Be this, however, as it may, there can, I think, be no doubt from the evidence of those who are best qualified to judge that a very strong desire for western education has recently made itself felt in the North-Western Provinces, but that it is checked and retarded by the condition which virtually makes the English tongue the sole medium of such education, a result which practically follows mainly from the present scheme of University teaching.

It might be even fairly asked whether we should be justified in insisting on the maintenance of a condition of this kind, the effect of which is to hinder materially the progress of education, and to deprive large numbers of its benefit, even if the result of any relaxation of existing rules were to be a discouragement more or less to the study of English. But it may, I think, be confidently expected that no such result will ensue. The desire for information and education once encouraged will satisfy itself, I have no doubt, where alone it can be fully satisfied at

all, in the study of English literature* and of English science, and I believe that a marked stimulus will thus be given to the study of English, more particularly if, as I shall proceed to suggest, a good knowledge of English is made a necessary condition to the attainment of Honors and of the higher degrees. Should the proposals which I shall have the honor presently to submit be adopted by the Syndicate, I shall be very much disappointed indeed if the result is not very shortly seen in a large extension of English education in the North-Western Provinces

What I have said above chiefly has relation to that part of the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals which deals with furtherance of education by means of the vernaculars. As regards the encouragement of the study of the Oriental classical languages, I argue with the more confidence inasmuch as the University has, in fact, by recent changes, to some extent, acknowledged the necessity for such a measure.

If the standard of education among a people is greatly raised, their language must feel the effects of the movement, a literature both scholastic and general will arise, and the language will expand and fit itself to meet the requirements of this literature in a way which the natural genius, character, and affinities of the language itself will mainly determine

There can be little doubt that the source from which the greatest additions to the vernaculars of this side of India must be derived are the classical languages of the Eastern world Experience has already demonstrated this; there can be no doubt, for example, that modern Oordoo has enriched itself and is daily enriching itself from Arabic and Persian sources Indeed, the Lahore Committee on examination books recently spoke in strong condemnation terms of modern Oordoo on that

* The material advantages which a knowledge of English confers should not be forgotten It is already almost an absolute condition of high official advancement, and will soon, perhaps, be almost equally indispensable in matters of commerce

very ground. On the other hand, Bengalee, I am assured, has, within the last thirty years, enormously increased its Sanscrit element, and has mainly rejected what it used to contain of Persian and Arabic, to the very great improvement of the language. Personally I have no knowledge of Bengalee, but I have heard this assertion repeated more than once, both by Native and European scholars. If these facts be undisputed, then they point very strongly to the free encouragement of the critical study of the classical languages as an accompaniment of a general advance in vernacular education, the critical study, that is, in contradistinction to the cumbrous and unprofitable mode of studying them which is indigenous, and which is calculated (perhaps purposely as regards Sanscrit) to repel rather than to aid and encourage the student.

If, however, I fully understand the arguments of those who oppose all encouragement to the study of the classical languages of India, they are adverse to giving any facility for improving the vernaculars, partly because of their diversity, partly because they hope to see the English language the language of learning in India, enriching and perhaps, at length, assimilating the vernacular language by additions from its own wealth of expressions.

But if any vernacular continue to exist, as no doubt it will always, the result of imparting more fully general knowledge and instruction must be, as has been indicated above, to improve, enrich, and expand it, and this process will certainly be guided by natural laws, the ultimate result of which may be uncertain, but which the utmost endeavours of Government will have little power to control artificially. How much this is the case, and how little chance English has of becoming the "learned language of India," may be gathered from the recent progress of the Bengalee language already cited. The last thirty years, during which it is said to have been enriching itself so largely from Sanscrit sources, has been precisely the period in which enormous efforts have been made at great

expense and with remarkable success to spread English education in Lower Bengal. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that the really good English scholars in Bengal have, during all this period, been, out of all proportion, more numerous than the Sanscrit scholars, the study of which language has received, indeed, but poor encouragement; and yet, while a very great number of words have been fully adopted from the Sanscrit, it may be questionable if a single English word has been naturalized in Bengalee; and yet modern Bengalee literature is, beyond doubt, largely indebted to English models and to English science.

It seems probable that nothing would make English the "learned language" of India, short of its compulsory enforcement as the sole medium of all education (except purely elementary education), and of judicial and other official business. Possibly not even this would suffice, and yet merely to insist on it as the vehicle of conveying education would, as has been seen, debar a large number, possibly even the majority of those who seek education, from pursuing it to any length, and this would surely be most unfair and unjust as well as impolitic. In fact, the mere political disadvantages of such an endeavour to compel the use of English would enormously outweigh the advantages which could be gained by its success, for these at best are remote and dubious.

While therefore I think that a long period of time, so long that it is useless to speculate about anything beyond it, English must be an indispensable constituent of all higher education in India, nevertheless I agree with Sir W. Muir in believing that the standard of teaching in the vernacular should be considerably, though gradually, raised above the standard which now exists, and that simultaneously more encouragement should be given to the study of the classical languages of India.

As regards the first I would only propose, certainly at present, that examinations for the Entrance Examination should be optionally conducted in the vernacular.

I would not, I think, relax the rule which requires a Bachelor's degree as a condition of taking honors in the Oriental languages. It will, I think, be sufficient encouragement to give in all the examinations a somewhat higher value to the marks in these languages, and to permit them to be substituted for English *in the Entrance Examination* only. The reasons for which I would suggest these two steps, which I admit may at first sight appear anomalous is this. As has been said, a very large number of students are deterred by the enforced necessity of learning English from coming at all within the sphere of European teaching. They go on in the old groove which is unimproved, and almost unimproveable. This is specially in the case in Upper India with the Mahomedan population, and I need hardly say that the result is an unmixed political evil.

But if it were possible for students to pass by any acknowledged University standard, even the lowest, without the condition of learning English, I feel certain that a very considerable number of those now excluded would, in other respects, fit themselves for the examinations.

To replace, however, even the bare intellectual training which results from the study of English, some substitute must be found, and I feel assured it will be best found in the substitution of a higher standard of teaching in the Oriental classical languages.

Briefly, therefore, I would propose that the Entrance Examination be held optionally in the vernacular, and optionally also the languages to be taken up should be English, one Vernacular, and one Oriental classical language as at present, or one vernacular and a higher standard of attainments in either Sanscrit or Arabic. I believe, I may say, that some such scheme as this has been in times recommended by each of the present Directors of Public Instruction in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There are, I am aware, physical difficulties in the way of giving effect to these proposals, and it would, I dare say, be five or six years before much advantage

was taken of them. The preparation of books for higher standards of vernacular teaching, and the introduction of such teaching into schools, would take some time. But as regards books, I may say with some confidence that a very little management would soon produce them in ample numbers to supply the demand. The Aligurh society and other similar societies, especially one at Lucknow, would, I have reason to know, give active aid. There are persons qualified for the task of translating, adapting and preparing books in greater numbers than would be at first suspected; such, for example as some of the superior Native officers of the Educational Department who have retired upon pensions, and I believe that a very little encouragement on the part of Government, such as certainly Sir W. Muir would always be ready to give, would suffice to produce all that is needed in this respect.

Examiners might be more difficult to find. Still even now it would not be impossible, the field of selection indeed might be somewhat limited at first, but this difficulty would gradually grow less and less.

The Lieutenant-Governor is, I believe, quite ready to raise the standard of teaching in the vernacular, as rapidly as can be done, up to the standard of the Entrance Examination, and I have no doubt that if the University adopts some such course as that I have indicated above, a very few years will see a large advance in vernacular, and I believe also in English education in Upper India.

I venture, therefore, to commend these proposals to the favorable consideration of the Syndicate, feeling very confident that if carried they will greatly extend the influence of the University and increase its popularity, and that they will very materially accelerate the progress of European education especially among classes who have held aloof from it, and whose alienation is a great misfortune both to themselves and to the interests of good administration, and a serious hindrance to the social improvement of the country.

It was resolved—That the further discussion on the questions raised by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and by the Vice-Chancellor be postponed to Saturday, the 22nd instant.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
E. C. BAYLEY,
*Vice-Chancellor.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 8.

The 22nd January.

*Present :—*

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
MR. ATKINSON.
REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. MACNAMARA.
COL. NICOLLS.
REV. DR. OGILVIE.

67. Read the following report of the Senior Board of Examiners on the result of the B. A. Examination.

*Calcutta*, 21*st January*, 1870.

SIR,—We have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the B. A. Examination.

Two hundred and ten candidates were registered for Examination, of whom sixteen have obtained the standard required for passing in the first class, forty-six in the second, and thirty-six in the third. Two candidates were absent, and two were expelled from the Examination for attempting to pass the Examination by unfair means. One hundred and eight candidates have failed.

The Examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions contained in our letter of appointment.

We have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

K. M. BANERJEA,

*President.*

C. H. Tawney, W. C Fyfe, K. M. Banerjea, Mahes Chandra Nyaratna, J. Ogilvie, E. Lethbridge, J. A. Aldis, M. H. L. Beebee, J. C. Nesfield, S. Dyson, A. W. Garrett, J. S. Beaumont, H. Blochmann, E. Lafont, W. G. Willson, Examiners.

ORDERED:—

That the report be confirmed and the name of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette.*

With reference to the result of the B. A. Examination, the following graduates were elected University Scholars for 1870—

Girijábhushan Mukhopádhyáy, of the Presidency College, Vizianagram Scholar.

Sáradá Charan Mitra, of the Presidency College, Eshan Scholar.

68. The Examiners in Law reported that the following candidates had passed the Examination.

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## BACHELOR IN LAW.

### FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cháruchandra Datta, ..... | Presidency College. |
| Rohinikumár Basák, ..... | Dacca College. |
| Syámámohan Chakravarti, ..... | Presidency College. |
| Kailáschandra Bandyopádhyáy, ... | Patna College. |
| Chandrakumár Ráy,..... | Presidency College. |
| E. Younan, ..... | Ditto. |
| Kálicharan Bandyopádhyáy, ..... | Ditto. |
| Mahendranáth Datta, .. ..... | Ditto. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Táraprasanna Bandyopádhyáy, ... | Presidency College. |
| Mahendranáth Basu,..... | Ditto. |
| John Younan, ..... | Ditto. |

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SECOND DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Dulálchandra Dé, ..... | Presidency College. |
| Kesavchandra Ráy, ..... | Ditto. |
| Harekrishna Chattopádhyáy, ..... | Ditto. |
| Harischandra Dás, ..... | Ditto. |
| Sasibhushan Basu,.. ..... | Hooghly College. |
| Jaygopál Ghosh, ..... | Presidency College. |
| Nimáicharan Basu, ..... | Ditto. |
| Govindachandra Basák, ..... | Dacca College. |
| Satyakinkar Sen, ..... | Presidency College. |
| Govindachandra Dás, ..... | Dacca College. |
| Binadvihári Mitra, ..... | Presidency College. |
| Kálidás Bhanja,..... | Ditto. |
| Pratulchandra Chattopádhyáy,.... | Ditto. |
| Jogneswar Chandra,..... | Berhampore College. |
| Haricharan Bandyopádhyáy, ..... | Presidency College, |
| Dinanáth Dás, ..... | Ditto. |
| Nilmádhav Ráy, ..... | Patna College. |
| Kshetrachandra Ghosh, ..... | Presidency College. |
| Amritalál Dé, ..... | Ditto. |
| Trailokyanáth Basu,..... | Ditto. |
| Rámratan Pátak, ..... | Berhampore College. |
| Mahimáchandra Jordár, ..... | Ditto. |
| Radhikácharan, Mitra,..... | Presidency College. |
| Baránasi Ráy, ..... | Ditto. |
| Jagatvandhu Datta,..... | Ditto. |
| Rámchandra Háldár, ..... | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Dinanáth Basu, | Presidency College. |
| | Brajendranáth Chandra, | Ditto. |
| | Baláichánd Datta, | Ditto. |
| | Rámgati Gupta, | Ditto. |
| | Atulvihári Ghosh, | Ditto. |
| 32. | Sasibhushan Datta, | Ditto. |
| | Nobinchandra Bandyopádhyáy, | Patna College. |
| | Mahendranáth Mitra, | Presidency College. |
| 35. | Govindachandra Ghosh, | Ditto. |
| 36. | Priyanáth Bandyopádhyáy, | Ditto. |
| 37. | Rámdurlabh Khán, | Ditto. |
| 38. | Harivallabh Basu, | Ditto. |
| | Matilál Háldár, | Ditto. |
| 40. | Ramáprasanna Sinha, | Ditto. |
| 41. | Piyárilál Ráy, | Ditto. |
| 42. | Gopimohan Mukhopádhyáy, | Ditto. |
| 43. | Upendranáth Mitra, | Ditto. |
| 44. | Kálináth Dhar, | Dacca College. |
| 45. | Jogeschandra Mitra, | Berhampore College. |
| 46. | Nogendranáth Ráy, | Ditto. |
| 47. | Táránáth Chakravarti, | Presidency College. |
| | Nepálchandra Basu, | Ditto. |
| 49. | Raghuvansa Sahay, | Ditto. |
| | Kailáschandra Majumdár, | Ditto. |
| 51. | Udaychandra Basu, | Ditto. |
| | Rájmohan Dé, | Dacca College. |
| 53. | Kunjavihári Nág, | Presidency College. |
| | Bipradás Chattopádhyáy, | Ditto. |
| 55. | Haranáth Bhattácháryya, | Ditto. |
| 56. | Jagatchandra Bandyopádhyáy, | Ditto. |
| 57. | Kshetramohan Basu, | Ditto. |
| 58. | Brajalál Háldár, * | Ditto. |
| 59. | Biháriláll Basu, | Ditto. |
| 60. | Prasannakumár Sen, | Ditto. |
| 61. | Kálikumár Basu, | Berhampore College. |

## LICENCE IN LAW.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bandyopádhyáy, Girischandra, ... | Presidency College. |
| 2. | „ Mahendranáráyan, | Berhampore College. |
| 3. | Basu, Káliprasanna,..... | Presidency College. |
| 4. | Chakravarti, Syámácharan,..... | Ditto. |
| 5. | Chattopádhyáy, Kedárnáth,..... | Ditto. |
| 6. | „ Sáradáprasád, ..... | Ditto. |
| 7. | Ghosh, Bihárilál, ..... | Berhampore College. |
| 8. | „ Durgádás, ..... | Presidency College. |
| 9. | „ Ganeschandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| 10. | „ Jogeschandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| 11. | „ Kedárnáth, ..... | Kishnaghur College. |
| 12. | „ Syámácharan, ..... | Presidency College. |
| 13. | Mallik Akshaykumár, ..... | Ditto. |
| 14. | Mukhopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan, .. | Ditto. |
| 15. | Ráy, Sudhansubhushan, ..... | Ditto. |
| 16. | Saháy, Sivsankar,..... | Patna College. |
| 17. | Sányál, Digámvar, ..... | Berhampore College. |
| 18. | Sen, Bhuvanmohan,..... | Presidency College. |
| 19. | „ Kailáschandra,..... | Ditto. |
| 20. | „ Sáradá Prasád,..... | Ditto. |

ORDERED :—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette.*

69. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Examinations of 1870 in Medicine.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anatomy,..... | Mr. S. B. Partridge. |
| Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, | Dr. Ewart. |
| Botany,... ..... ..... | Mr. C. B. Clarke. |
| Materia Medica, ..... | Dr. W. J. Palmer. |
| Medicine and Midwifery,..... ..... | Dr. Chevers. |
| Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery,..... | Mr. Macnamara. |
| Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, | Dr. W. J. Palmer. |

70. Read an application, from the Director of Public In-

struction of Bengal, for the affiliation of the Gowhatti School in Law.

ORDERED :—

That the affiliation be recommended for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council—with effect from 1st January, 1870.

71. The Registrar submitted the replies received from the Heads of affiliated Colleges to the letter from Mr. Barton, in which a change in the time of holding the annual examinations was recommended.

It was resolved—That, as the change recommended by Mr. Barton is almost unanimously disapproved by Heads of affiliated Institutions, no further action be taken in the matter.

72. It was resolved—That the Convocation of the Senate for conferring degrees be held on Saturday the 26th February.

73. The Tagore Law Professor reported that he should be prepared to commence the delivery of a course of lectures on "Hindu Law as current in Bengal" about the middle of March.

ORDERED :—

That arrangements be made for the delivery of the lectures at the Presidency College at 9 A. M. on Saturdays, and that tickets be granted by the Registrar for the admission of persons who are desirous of attending the lectures.

74. The Syndicate proceeded to re-consider the Vice-Chancellor's Minute.

It was resolved—That the minute be forwarded to the Local Governments, with a letter to be drafted by the Vice-Chancellor and circulated to the Syndicate, inviting them to an expression of their views as to the best mode of deciding the questions raised in the minute.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1869.

Comparative Table shewing the number of Candidates sent forward from each School or College, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

| Names of Institutions. | No. of Candidates. | Passed in the | | | Failed in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | English. | 2nd Language. | History and Geography. | Mathematics. | Absent. |
| Agra Collegiate School, .. | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Agurpara C. M. S. Institution, ..... | 14 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | |
| Ajmere Collegiate School, | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Ajoodhya Higher Class E. School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| Albert's Institution,..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| Allygurh School, ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Andool School,..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Arrah School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bagnaparah School, .... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Bagnan School, ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Balasore School, ..... | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Baliati School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| Bally Seminary, ..... | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Bancoorah School, ..... | 10 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Bangla Bazar School, .... | 29 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 24 | |
| Baptist Mission School, Monghyr, ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Baraset School, ..... | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | |
| Bareilly Collegiate School, | 19 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Barrackpore School, .... | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| Barripore School,..... | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| Bauleah School, ..... | 13 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Beerbhoom School, ..... | 17 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | |
| Behala Mission School, .. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | |
| Carried forward,.. | 170 | 16 | 43 | 23 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 72 | 2 |

| Names of Institutions. | No. of Candidates. | Passed in the | | | Failed in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | English. | 2nd Language. | History and Geography. | Mathematics. | Absent. |
| Brought over,.. | 170 | 16 | 43 | 23 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 72 | 2 |
| Beloro School, ..... | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 6 | |
| Bengal Academy, ..... | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Berhampore Collegiate Sch. | 25 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 9 | |
| Bhagulpore School, ..... | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Bhastarah School, ..... | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Bhowanipore Union Acady, | 11 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Bishop's College, ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla, | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Bishop Wilson's School, Chatra, ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | |
| Bizpore Seminary, ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogra School, ..... | 11 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Bora School, ..... | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Boroe Aided School, .... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | |
| Brahmo School, ..... | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | |
| Budaon School, ..... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Bullagore Aided School,.. | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| Bullutee Aided School, .. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Burdwan C. M. S. Institution, ..... | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | |
| Burdwan Maharaja's Schl, | 14 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Burranuggor Hindu School, | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Burisa School, ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Burrisal School, ..... | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | |
| Cachar School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Calcutta Mudressa, ..... | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Calcutta Traing. Academy, | 19 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 1 |
| Calcutta Seminary, ..... | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | |
| Calcutta Training Institution, ..... | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | |
| Canning College, Lucknow, | 26 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 3 | |
| Chatmore School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Carried forward,.. | 395 | 37 | 92 | 45 | 130 | 73 | 83 | 172 | 7 |

| Names of Institutions. | No. of Candidates. | Passed in the | | | Failed in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | English | 2nd Language. | History and Geography. | Mathematics. | Absent. |
| Brought over, .. | 395 | 37 | 92 | 45 | 130 | 73 | 83 | 172 | 7 |
| Chinsurah Free Church Institution, ..... | 29 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 15 | |
| Chinsurah Hindu School, . | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Chittagong High School, . | 22 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Chota Nagpore School, .. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Christ Church School, Cawnpore, ..... | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Church Mission School, Lucknow, ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Colingah Branch School, | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Colombo Academy, ..... | 10 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| Commillah School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | |
| Coomercolly School, .... | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Cossipore School..... | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| Culna F. C. Institution, .. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| Culna Training School, .. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Cuttack High School, .... | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Cutwa School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Dacca Collegiate School, | 37 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 14 | |
| Debrooghur School, .... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Dehra Dhoon Mission School, ..... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Delhi Collegiate School, .. | 15 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | |
| Deoghur School, ..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Dehra Ghazee Khan School, | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | |
| Dinagepore School, ..... | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Doveton College, ..... | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11 | |
| Dushghurah Aided School, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Free Church Institution, Calcutta, ..... | 34 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 3 |
| Free Church Mission School, Bansbaria, .... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Carried forward, .. | 631 | 62 | 158 | 74 | 202 | 112 | 127 | 250 | 11 |

| Names of Institutions. | No. of Candidates. | Passed in the | | | Failed in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | English. | 2nd Language. | History and Geography | Mathematics. | Absent. |
| Brought over,.. | 631 | 62 | 158 | 74 | 202 | 112 | 127 | 250 | 11 |
| Free School,..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Furreedpore School, .... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fyzabad School, ..... | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| Garden Reach A V. School, | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Gazeepore Mission School, | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | |
| General Assembly's Institution, ..... | 44 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 15 | 1 |
| Gobindopore School, ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Goburdangah School, .... | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Goojranwallah Mission School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| Goojranwallah School,.... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Gowalparah School,..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Gowhatty School,..... | 9 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | |
| Gregory's School,..... | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 2 |
| Gujrat School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | |
| Gurriah School, ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Gya School, ..... | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Hameerpore School, .... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Hare School, ..... | 50 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 3 |
| Hazaribag School, ..... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Hindu School, Calcutta, .. | 40 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 14 | |
| Hooghly Branch School, .. | 13 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | |
| Hooghly Collegiate School, | 30 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 3 | |
| Hoosinabad Mission School, | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | |
| Hoosiarpore School, .... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Horinavi A. S. School, .. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Howrah School, ..... | 22 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Hume's High School, Etawa, ..... | 10 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Ilsoba Mondly School,.... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Intally Institution, ..... | 13 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | |
| Carried forward,.. | 940 | 106 | 238 | 107 | 297 | 158 | 185 | 354 | 18 |

| Names of Institutions. | No. of Candidates. | Passed in the 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | Failed in English. | 2nd Language. | History and Geography. | Mathematics. | Absent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over,.. | 940 | 106 | 238 | 107 | 297 | 158 | 185 | 354 | 18 |
| Jenkins' Sch., Cooch Behar, | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Jerat School, ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Jessore School, ..... | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 5 | |
| JeyporeMaharaja'sCollege, | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Jonye Training School, .. | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Joynarain's College, Benares, ..... | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Jubbulpore Mission School, | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Juggutbullubpore School, | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| Jullunder Mission School, | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Jumnah School, ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Kalipara School, ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | |
| Kandee School, ..... | 12 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 | |
| Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School, ..... | 23 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 14 | |
| Khanakool Kishnaghur A. S. School, ..... | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Khurut Seminary, ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| Kishnaghur A. V. School, | 30 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 17 | |
| KishnaghurCollegiateSchl. | 31 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 7 | |
| Konnogu School, ..... | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| KoochiakoleRajgramSchl., | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | |
| Kooshteah School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Lahore School,..... | 7 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Lahore Hindu School,.... | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Lahore Mission School, .. | 7 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | |
| La Martiniere College, Calcutta, ..... | 12 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | |
| L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore, ..... | 17 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | |
| L. M. S. Institution, Khagrah, ..... | 7 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Carried forward,.. | 1182 | 125 | 295 | 135 | 394 | 185 | 237 | 44 | 30 |

| Names of Institutions. | No. of Candidates. | Passed in the | | | Failed in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | English. | 2nd Language. | History and Geography. | Mathematics. | Absent. |
| Brought over,.. | 1182 | 125 | 295 | 135 | 394 | 185 | 237 | 446 | 30 |
| L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore, ..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Loodianah Mission School, | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 2 | |
| Mahanad Free Church Mission School, .... | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Maheshpore School,..... | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Maldah School, ..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Metropolitan Institution, . | 32 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | |
| Midnapore School, ..... | 14 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | |
| Midnapore Mission School, | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| Mirzapore School, ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Monghyr School, ..... | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Moradabad School, ..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| Moradpore Training Seminary, ..... | 22 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 1 |
| Mozufferpore School, .... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Mussoorie School, ..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Mutra School, ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Mymensing School, ..... | 13 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Nabadwipa Sanscrit School, | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Nizamut School, Moorshedabad, ..... | 9 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | |
| Noakhally School, ..... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Noral School, ..... | 12 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Okersa Sribati School, .. | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | |
| Ootterparah School,..... | 15 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | |
| Oriental Seminary, ..... | 13 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | |
| P. Gopinathpore School,.. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Paikparah Aided School, | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Pakoor School,..... | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Patna Collegiate School,.. | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Patna Normal School,.... | 14 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Carried forward,.. | 1390 | 152 | 357 | 161 | 465 | 214 | 276 | 517 | 32 |

| Names of Institutions. | No. of Candidates. | Passed in the | | | Failed in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | English. | 2nd Language. | History and Geography | Mathematics. | Absent. |
| Brought over,.. | 1390 | 152 | 357 | 161 | 465 | 211 | 276 | 517 | 32 |
| Peshwar Mission School, .. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | |
| Piljung School, ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Pogose School, ..... | 45 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 2 |
| Pooree School, ..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Private Students,..... | 17 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Pubna School, ..... | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | |
| Purulia School, ..... | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | |
| Queen's College, Benares,. | 19 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| Ramnogu School,..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Ranaghat School, ..... | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | |
| Rawal Pindee Mission School, ..... | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Rewari School,..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Rowali Aided School, .... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Rungpore School, ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Salkea School, ..... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Sanskrit College,..... | 10 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | |
| Santipore School..... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Santipore New School, .. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Saradaprasad's School, Chukdighee, ..... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Sarun School, ..... | 12 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | |
| Saugor High School, .... | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Seal's Free College,..... | 11 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Sehore School,..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Senhat A. School, ..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Serajgunj A. V. School, .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Serampore College,..... | 14 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Sodepore School, ..... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Sibpore School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Sibsaugor School,..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Carried forward,.. | 1611 | 170 | 414 | 186 | 532 | 247 | 309 | 586 | 36 |

| Names of Institutions | No of Candidates | Passed in the | | | Failed in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division | 2nd Division | 3rd Division | English | 2nd Language | History and Geography | Mathematics | Absent |
| Brought over, | 1611 | 170 | 414 | 186 | 532 | 247 | 309 | 586 | 36 |
| South Bahaloo School, .. | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| St John's College, Agra, | 7 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| St Paul's School, Darjeeling, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| St Peter's College, . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| St Stephen's College, Delhi, | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| St Thomas' College, Colombo, . ... . | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| St Xavier's College, | 10 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| St Xavier's School, .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Sultangacha School, . | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Sylhet School, | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | |
| Tagoria School, . | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | |
| Tallygung School, . | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | |
| Teachers, .... ... | 24 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 1 |
| Tumlook School, . . | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Ula School, .... | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Umritsur School, . | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| Umritsur Church Mission School, . | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Victoria College, Agra, | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Victoria School, Benares, | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Total, | 1730 | 178 | 440 | 199 | 577 | 257 | 334 | 631 | 38 |

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1869.

Comparative Table shewing the number of Candidates sent forward from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

| Names of Institutions. | No. of Candidates. | Passed in the | | | Failed in | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | English. | 2nd Language. | History. | Mathematics. | Philosophy. | Absent. |
| Agra College, ..... | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| Ajmere School, ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | |
| Bareilly College, ..... | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Berhampore College, .... | 21 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Bishop's College, ..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Canning College, Lucknow, | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Cathedral Mission College, | 35 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 4 | |
| Cuttack High School, .... | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| Dacca College, ..... | 55 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 19 | 9 | 1 |
| Delhi College, ..... | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Doveton College, ..... | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Free Church Institution, .. | 36 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 2 |
| General Assembly's Inst., | 30 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 5 | |
| Gowhatty High School, .. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Hooghly College, ..... | 44 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 21 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 3† |
| Joynarain's Col., Benares, | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Jubbulpore Church Mission School, ..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Kishnaghur College, .... | 39 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 3‡ |
| Lahore College, ..... | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Lahore Mission School, .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| L. M. S. Inst. Bhowanipore, | 12 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| Medical College, ..... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | |
| Patna College, ..... | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | |
| Presidency College, ..... | 117 | 12 | 22 | 30 | 30 | 34 | 36 | 20 | 17 | 7 |
| Queen's College, Benares, .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 5 | |
| Sanskrit College, ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Serampore College, ..... | 11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| St. John's College, Agra, | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| St. Paul's Sch., Darjeeling, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| St. Xavier's College, .... | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Teachers, ..... | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 | |
| Total, .. | 520 | 23 | 81 | 121 | 207 | 149 | 136 | 149 | 77 | 19 |

* 1 turned out. † 1 dead. ‡ 1 dead.

## B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1870.

Comparative Table shewing the number of Candidates sent forward from each College or Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

| Names of Institutions. | No. of Candidates. | Passed in the | | | Failed in | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | English. | 2nd Language. | History. | Mathematics & Natural Philosophy. | Mental and Moral Philosophy | Optional Subjects. | Absent. |
| Agra College, | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bareilly College, | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Berhampore College, | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | |
| Bishop's College, | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Cathedral Mis. College, | 15 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | |
| Dacca College, | 12 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Delhi College, | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Free Church Institution, | 29 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 4 | |
| General Assembly's Instn., | 8 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | |
| Hooghly College, | 17 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 4 | |
| Kishnaghur College, | 17 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | |
| L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore, | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | |
| Patna College, | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | |
| Presidency College, | 54 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 19 | 10 | 3 | |
| Queen's College, Benares, | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sanskrit College, | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| St. John's College, Agra, | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Teachers, | 20 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Total, | 210 | 16 | 46 | 36 | 42 | 38 | 35 | 89 | 37 | 19 | 2 |

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
E. C. BAYLEY,
*Vice-Chancellor.*

# MINUTE

OF

# THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

---

No. 9.

The 19th February.

*Present:—*

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REV. DR. OGILVIE.
THE HON'BLE J. P. NORMAN.
MR. MACNAMARA.
COL. NICOLLS.

75. The Examiners for Honors in Arts reported that the following graduates had attained the standard laid down by the Syndicate.

*English.*

CLASS II.

*In Order of Merit.*

Kártikchandra Mitra,..... Presidency College.
Sivnáth Bandyopádhyáy, ..... Ditto.
Sáradácharan Mitra, ... ..... Ditto.

CLASS III.

*In Order of Merit.*

Akhilcharan Mallik, ..... Presidency College.
Bhavánicharan Datta,..... Ditto.

*History.*

CLASS II.

*In Order of Merit.*

Sasibhushan Sarkár, ..... ..... Kishnaghur College.
Srigopál Chattopádhyáy, ..... Ditto.
Trailokyanáth Basu, ..... Presidency College.
Hariprasanna Mukhopádhyáy, Kishnaghur College.
Gopálchandra Chakravarti, ... Cathedral Mission College.

CLASS III.

*In Order of Merit.*

Upendranáráyan Majumdár, .. Presidency College.
Rájendranáth Set, ..... Ditto.

*Mathematics.*

CLASS III.

Lakshmisankar Misra, ..... Queen's College, Benares.

*Mental and Moral Science.*

CLASS II.

*In Order of Merit.*

Mahitchandra Basu, ..... Presidency College.
Lálmohan Dás, ..... ..... Ditto.
Rajaninath Basu, ..... Ditto.

CLASS III.

*In Order of Merit.*

Rájendranáth Ghosh,..... Presidency College.
Mahendrachandra Mitra, ..... Hooghly College.

*Physical Science.*

CLASS I.

E. Younan,..... St. Xavier's College.

The Examiners also reported, that the following graduates had attained the standard for the degree of M. A.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

Akshaychandra Chaudhuri, ... Presidency College.
Bihárilál Mukhopádhyáy, ..... General Assembly's Institution.
Jagatvandhu Láhá, ..... Dacca College.

Lorimer, George, ..... Teacher.
Umeschandra Sányál, ..... Queen's College, Benares.

ORDERED :—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the Gazette.

76. The Examiners for the Premchand Roychand Studentship recommended that Gourisankar De, of the Presidency College, be elected Student for 1870.

RESOLVED :—

That Gourisankar De be elected Premchand Roychand Student for 1870.

77. Read letter, No. 288 of 14th January, 1870, from the Inspector General of Education, Central Provinces, requesting that, for admission to the higher Examinations in Arts of this University, the Entrance Examination of the Bombay University may be considered as equivalent to that of the Calcutta University.

ORDERED :—

That the request be granted under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation, and Regulations (General) Section 2.

78. Read the following letter, No. 573 of 28th January, 1870, from the Government of India :—

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for the information of the Senate, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, No. 376, dated the 18th June last, submitting a proposal for the formation of two additional classes in the Calcutta Presidency College for affording instruction in Geology and Mineralogy.

2. It will be seen that Dr. Oldham proposes to establish a course of lectures to be delivered annually on the above subjects, and with a view to encourage attendance at these lectures, to provide an allowance of Rs. 100 a month each for two years for two of the most promising students who may be willing to prosecute their studies further in the office of the Superintendent of the Geological Survey.

3. For the first year alone, the scheme will involve a charge on the State of Rs. 2,400 on account of these students, but for all succeeding years, the expenditure will amount to Rs. 4,800; and after all there may, however, be no intention on the part of these stipend-holders to join the Geological Survey at the end of their course of instruction.

4. Before coming to a decision on Dr. Oldham's proposal, the Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive the opinion of the Senate of the University, as to whether, as has been suggested in the Financial Department, it is not possible to provide sufficient inducement for attendance at the course of lectures by allowing special marks in the University Examinations for proficiency in Geology and Mineralogy in excess of the allowance which is already made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

ORDERED:—

That a reply be sent to the Government of India setting forth—

(1.) That, in the opinion of the Syndicate, the award of special marks at the University Examinations would not provide sufficient inducement to attend the proposed course of lectures in Geology and Mineralogy.

(2.) That such a mode of holding out inducement to the study of Geology and Mineralogy would be destructive of the scheme upon which the University Examinations are conducted.

79. Read letter, No. 55, of 31st January, 1870, from the Government of India, directing that future travelling allowances to University examiners be provided for in the University Budget, and the charge met by an increase of fees.

RESOLVED:—

That the Syndicate do not consider it necessary to pay travelling allowances to Examiners, and are unable to comply with the wishes of the Government of India.

80. Read letter, No. 592, of the 29th January, 1870, from the Government of India, enquiring whether the Syndicate have any objections to the Registry under Act XX of 1847, of copy-right by Messrs. Barham, Hill & Co., of a book entitled "the University Entrance Course in English for 1871, with copious notes &c." which they have just published.

ORDERED:—

That a reply be sent, pointing out that the University Entrance Course in English, for 1871, consists of selections from various authors made under the authority of the University, and that these selections are published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., under an engagement with the University—that under such circumstances, the copy-right of these selections is vested in Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., the University publishers, and that the Syndicate think that there are serious objections to the concession of copy-right to any other publishers.

81. Read letter, No. 42, of 24th January, 1870, from the Government of India, conveying the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the affiliation of Canning College, Lucknow, in Law, from 1st January.

ORDERED:—

To be recorded.

82. Read letter, No. 115, of 15th February, 1870, from the Government of India, conveying the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the affiliation of the Gowhatty School in Law, from 1st January.

ORDERED:—

To be recorded.

83. Read letter, No. 87, of 4th February, 1870, from the Government of India, appointing the following gentlemen Fellows of the University.

The Hon'ble W. Markby.

A. O. Hume, Esq., C. B., C. S.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R. E.

T. H. Thornton, Esq., D. C. L., C. S.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C. S.
Surgeon Major W. Jameson.
Surgeon Major H. Baillie, M. D., F. R. C. S.
Surgeon J. B. Scriven.
Surgeon W. J. Palmer, M. D.
Surgeon D. B. Smith, M. D.
Captain W. R. M. Holroyd.
G. S. Fagan, Esq., B. A.
W. Jardine, Esq., M. A.
H. Leonard, Esq., C. E.
H. C. Marindin, Esq.
Herbert Cowell, Esq.
W. Handford, Esq.
Colin Browning, Esq., M. A.
E. Willmot, Esq., B. A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M. A.
Bapu Deva Shastri.
Babu Siva Prasad.

ORDERED:—

That the new Fellows be attached to the several Faculties as follows:—

A. O. Hume, Esq., C. B., C. S.
T. H. Thornton, Esq., D. C. L., C. S.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C. S.
Captain W. R. M. Holroyd.
W. Handford, Esq.
Colin Browning, Esq., M. A.
E. Willmot, Esq., B. A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M. A.
Bapu Deva Shastri.
Babu Siva Prasad.
} *To the Faculty of Arts.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon'ble W. Markby.<br>G. S. Fagan, Esq., B. A.<br>W. Jardine, Esq., M. A.<br>H. C. Maripdin, Esq.<br>H. Cowell, Esq. | *To the Faculty of Law.* |
| Surgeon Major W. Jameson.<br>Surgeon Major H. Baillie, M. D., F. R. C. S.<br>Surgeon J. B. Scriven.<br>Surgeon W. J. Palmer, M. D.<br>Surgeon D. B. Smith, M. D. | *To the Faculty of Medicine.* |
| Lieutenant-Col. J. G. Medley, R. E.<br>H. Leonard, Esq., C. E. | *To the Faculty of Engineering.* |

84. The following gentlemen were appointed Examiners in Arts for 1870-71.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

*English.*

Rev. R. Robinson.
Dr. W. Robson.
Rev. J. Naylor, B. A.
R. Parry, Esq.

*Sanscrit and Bengali.*

Pandit Aghornath Tatwanidhi.
Babu Somenath Mukhopadhyay.
Rev. Biprocharan Chuckerbutty.
Babu Nakuleswar Bandyopadhyay.

*History and Geography.*

H. Roberts, Esq.
W. B. Livingstone, Esq.
J. K. Rogers, Esq.
Rev. J. S. Beaumont.

*Mathematics.*

Rev. J. Henry.
M. Mowat, Esq., M. A.

R. Thwaytes, Esq.
W. McLaren Smith, Esq.

*Hindi and Oorya.*

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

FIRST ARTS AND B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

*English.*

C. H. Tawney, Esq., M. A.
Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell

*Sanskrit.*

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Pandit Maheschandra Nyáratna.

*History.*

Rev. J. Ogilvie, D. D.
E. Lethbridge, Esq., M. A.

*Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*

M. H. L. Beebee, Esq., M. A.
Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.

*Mental and Moral Science.*

Rev. S. Dyson.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M. A.

*Physical Science.*

H. F. Blanford, Esq.
J. Willson, Esq., B. A.

*Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.*

*Greek and Latin.*

F. J. Bowe, Esq., B. A.
R. Dick, Esq., M. A.

*Arabic, Persian and Urdu.*

H. Blochmann, Esq., M. A.

85. With reference to the discussions at the Meetings of the Syndicate, on the 8th and 22nd January, on the questions raised by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, and by the Minute of the Vice-Chancellor, it was resolved—that the following letter be addressed to the Lieutenant-Gover-

nors of Bengal, N. W. Provinces and the Panjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces.

SIR,—I am desired by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University of Calcutta to request that you will lay before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the enclosed copy of a Minute by the Vice-Chancellor, as regards the proposals which the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces has made to the Government of India for giving to those interested in education in the Upper Provinces a more direct influence in the Councils of the University, and for the better encouragement of vernacular education.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor will perceive, that although the measures proposed in the enclosed Minute do not entirely coincide with those sketched by His Honor, that they at least tend in the same direction.

3. The Syndicate approve generally of the ends proposed to be attained, but, before recommending any definite measures for adoption to the Senate of the University, they would be obliged if His Honor would submit them to the Chief Educational Officers of Government and to any other gentlemen who take an interest in education in the N. W. Provinces, or whose opinion the Lieutenant-Governor may think of value. The Syndicate is desirous of receiving the replies of these gentlemen as soon as may be practicable; and will be further obliged by an expression of His Honor's views likewise upon the same subject. Copies of the Vice-Chancellor's Minute are sent separately for circulation.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
E. C. BAYLEY,
*Vice-Chancellor.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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## No. 3.

The 26th February.

*Present :—*

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the chair.*
THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
THE HON'BLE THE OFFICIATING CHIEF JUSTICE.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
THE HON'BLE G. N. TAYLOR.
THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.
THE HON'BLE J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN.
DR. MOUAT.
MR. WOODROW.
THE REV. DR. OGILVIE.
DR. GEORGE SMITH.
COL. THE HON'BLE R. STRACHEY.
LIEUT.-COL. CHESNEY.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
DR. CHEVERS.
RAJA KALIKISSEN, BAHADOOR.
BABU RAJENDRA LAL MITRA.

Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble A. Eden.
Babu Juggodananda Mookerjea, Rai Bahadoor.
The Rev. E. C. Stuart.
Babu Khetter Mohan Chatterjea.
Babu Ram Chunder Mitter.
Babu Peary Chand Mitter.
Dr. Chunder Kumar Dey.
Mr. N. C. Macnamara.
Col. Nicolls.
Dr. Ewart.
Mr. Blanford.
Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikári.
The Hon'ble Sir C. P. Hobhouse.
The Hon'rle Dwarkanath Mitter.
Col. Thuillier.
The Rev. T. Skelton.
The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
Mr. Aldis.
Babu Anukul Chandra Mookerjea.
Mr. Howell.
Rev. J. Trafford.
Mr. Sanders.
Mr. Leonard.
Dr. W. J. Palmer.

86. The Vice-Chancellor having declared the Convocation opened, the Registrar read the names of the following candidates, who were admitted to their respective Degrees in the usual manner

M. A.

*Presidency College.*

Kártikchandra Mitra.
Sivnáth Bandyopádhyáy.

Sáradácharan Mitra.
Akhilcharn Mallik.
Bhavánicharan Datta.
Trailokyanáth Basu.
Upendranáráyan Majumdár.
Rájendranáth Set.
Mahitchandra Basu.*
Lálmohan Dás.
Rajaninath Basu.
Rájendranáth Ghosh.
Akshaychandra Chaudhuri.

*Hooghly College.*

Mahendrachandra Mitra.

*Kishnaghur College.*

Sasibhushan Sarkár.
Srigopál Chattopádhyáy.
Hariprasanna Mukhopádhyáy.

*Dacca College.*

Jagatvandhu Láhá.

*Queen's College, Benares.*

Lakshmisankar Misra.
Umeschandra Sányál,

*St. Xavier's College.*

E. Younan.

*Cathedral Mission College.*

Gopálchandra Chakravarti.

*General Assembly's Institution.*

Bihárilál Mukhopádhyáy.

*Teacher.*

George Lorimer.

B. A.

*Presidency College.*

Girijábhushan Mukhopádhyáy.
Sáradácharan Mitra.
Bipinkrishna Basu.

Chandramohan Majumdár
Devendranáth Ghosh
Umákáli Mukhopádhyáy.
Bamácharan Ráy
Upendranáth Basu
Binadvihári Bandyopádhyáy
Bijaykrishna Basu
Girischandra Basu
Kalidhan Chattopádhyáy
Akshaychandra Chaudhuri.
Srishchandra Chaudhuri
Bipinvihári Datta
Gopálchandra Ghoshál
Parvatícharan Masanta.
Avinásschandra Mukhopádhyáy
Kánáilal Mukhopádhyay
Rádhánáth Ráy
Bhuvanmohan Bandyopádhyáy.
Durgaram Basu
Jagadischandra Basu
Mahendranáth Bhattácháryya
Janakináth Datta
Priyanáth Datta
Krishnakisór De
Sureschandra Ghosh
Madanmohan Mitra

*Hooghly College*

Nilratna Bandyopádhyáy
Bipinvihári Basu
Nandalál De.
Rajendralal Gupta

*Dacca College*

Revatichandra Bandyopadhyáy
Akshaykumár Basu
Rajanikánta Chaudhuri.

Brajendrakumár Gupta.
Bhuvanmohan Sen.
Jagavandhu Nág.

*Kishnaghur College.*

Bipinvihári Mukhopádhyáy.
Gopalchandra Bandyopádhyáy, (No. 2.)
Jogeschandra Chattopádhyáy.
Chandrakumár Ghosh.
Prasannakumár Ghosh.
Jagadiswar Gupta.
Jasadánandan Pramanik.
Lálgopál Sen.
Bhuvanmohan Ghosh.
Syámácharan Maitra.

*Berhampore College.*

Madhusudan Sinha.

*Patna College.*

Jadunáth Sahay.
Syámácharan Bandyopádhyáy.
Akshaykumár Chattopádhyáy.

*Delhi College.*

Nandakisar.
Sivnáth.

*Sanskrit College.*

Golápchandra Sarkár.
Kailáschandra Datta.
Khiradnáth Sinha.
Jivánanda Bhattácháryya.

*Queen's College, Benares.*

Bálkrishna Ácháryya.
Umácharan Mukhopádhyáy.

*Agra College.*

Mahommed Ali Rezakhan.

*Bareilly College.*

Chhedilál.
Kishen Lal.

*Cathedral Mission College.*

Baddináth Datta.
Abdool Barri.
Iswarchandra Dás.
Priyanáth Datta.
Mahendranáth Ráy.
Hemnáth Dás.
Purnachandra Mitra.
Mahendranáth Nag.

*Free Church Institution.*

Brajendramohan Dás.
Aghornáth Chattopádhyáy.
Parmeswar Dán.
Sasibhushan Datta.
Tárinicharan Ghosh.
Sasibhushan Bandyopádhyáy.
Prasannakumár Basu.
Ságarchandra Chákravarti.
Sáradáprasád Chattopádhyáy.
Narendranáth Chaudhuri.
Umeschandra Chaudhuri.
Dhonkrishna De.
Manmohan Mitra.

*General Assembly's Institution.*

Priyanáth Chattopádhyáy.
Atulchandra Chattopádhyáy.
Govindachandra De.

*L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.*

Madhusudan Dás.
Rámdhon Mukhopádhyáy.

*St. John's College, Agra.*

S. T. Sharman.

*Teachers.*

Upendrachandra Mitra.
Bhavánicharan Mukhopádhyáy.
Syámchánd Ráy.
Chandranáth Bandyopádhyáy.
Kailáschandra Ghosh.
Gopállál Mitra.
Durgádás Mukhopádhyáy.

B. L.

*Presidency College.*

Cháruchandra Datta.
Syámámohan Chakravarti.
Chandrakumár Ráy.
E. Younan.
Kálicharan Bandyopádhyáy.
Mahendranáth Datta.
Táráprasanna Bandyopádhyáy.
Mahendranáth Basu.
John Younan.
Dulálchandra De.
Kesavchandra Ráy.
Harekrishna Chattopádhyáy.
Harischandra Dás.
Jaygopal Ghosh.
Nimáichandra Basu.
Satyakinkar Sen.
Binadvihári Mitra.
Káliidás Bhanja.
Pratulchandra Chattopádhyáy.
Haricharan Bandyopádhyáy.
Dinanáth Dás.
Kshetrachandra Ghosh.
Amritalál De.
Trailokyanáth Basu.

Rádhikácharan Mitra.
Baranasi Ráy.
Jagutvandhu Datta.
Rámchandra Háldár.
Dinanáth Basu.
Brajendranáth Chandra.
Baláichand Datta.
Ramgati Gupta.
Atulvihári Ghosh.
Sasibhushan Datta.
Mahendranáth Mitra.
Govindachandra Ghosh.
Priyanáth Bandyopádhyáy.
Rámdurlabh Khan.
Haribullabh Basu.
Matilál Háldár.
Ramáprasanna Sinha.
Piyárilál Ráy.
Gopimohan Mukhopádhyáy.
Upendranáth Mitra.
Táránáth Chakravarti.
Nepálchandra Basu.
Raghuvansa Saháy.
Kailáschandra Majumdár.
Udaychandra Basu.
Kunjavihári Nág.
Bipradás Chattopádhyáy.
Haranáth Bhattácháryya.
Jagatchandra Bandyopádhyáy.
Kshetramohan Basu.
Brajalál Háldár.
Bihárilál Basu.
Prasannakumár Sen.
Sáradáprasád Sen.
Sudhansubhushan Ráy.

*Dacca College.*

Rohinikumár Basák.
Govindachandra Basak.
Govindachandra Dás.
Kálináth Dhar.
Rájmohan De.

*Patna College.*

Kailáschandra Bandyopádhyáy.
Nilmádhav Ráy.
Novinchandra Bandyopádhyáy.

*Berhampore College.*

Jogneswar Chandra.
Rámratan Pátak.
Mohimáchandra Jordár.
Jogeschandra Mitra.
Nogendranáth Ráy.
Kálikumár Basu.

*Hooghly College.*

Sasibhushan Basu.

B. M. 1869.

Ishánchandra Ráy.
Purnachandra Chakravarti.

B. C. E.

Kálipada Sen.

87. The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate and Graduates as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I propose, if you will allow me, very briefly to draw your attention to the results of the University Examination just concluded, as compared with those of the two past years.

| Year. | No. of candidates. | No. passed in 1st Division. | No. passed in 2nd Division. | No. passed in 3rd Division. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. | | | |
| December 1867 ... | 1,507 | 95 | 363 | 356 | 814 |
| " 1868 ... | 1,734 | 146 | 435 | 311 | 892 |
| " 1869 ... | 1,730 | 178 | 440 | 199 | 817 |
| | | FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS. | | | |
| December 1867 ... | 388 | 39 | 84 | 65 | 188 |
| " 1868 .. | 423 | 12 | 81 | 103 | 196 |
| " 1869 ... | 520 | 23 | 81 | 121 | 225 |
| | | B. A. EXAMINATION. | | | |
| January 1868 ... | 212 | 20 | 47 | 32 | 99 |
| " 1869 ... | 174 | 14 | 33 | 30 | 77 |
| " 1870 ... | 210 | 16 | 46 | 36 | 98 |
| | | HONORS IN ARTS & M. A. EXAMINATION. | | | |
| February 1868 ... | 25 | .. | ... | ... | 15 |
| " 1869 ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| " 1870 ... | 32 | . | . | ... | 21 |
| | | B. L. EXAMINATION. | | | |
| January 1868 ... | 72 | 8 | 43 | ... | 51 |
| " 1869 ... | 98 | 6 | 52 | ... | 58 |
| " 1870 ... | 87 | 11 | 63 | ... | 74 |
| | | LICENSE IN LAW EXAMINATION. | | | |
| January 1868 ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| " 1869 ... | 32 | ... | . . | ... | 13 |
| " 1870 ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 18 |

| Year. | No. of candidates. | Passed in the 1st Division. | Passed in the 2nd Division. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | L. M. S. EXAMINATION. | | | |
| March 1867 ... ... ... | 18 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| " 1868 ... ... ... ... | 13 | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| " 1869 ... ... ... | 20 | ... | ... | 19 |
| | B. M. EXAMINATION. | | | |
| March 1867 ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| " 1868 ... .. ... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| " 1869 ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | L. C. E. EXAMINATION. | | | |
| June 1867 ... ... ... ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| " 1868 ... ... ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| " 1869 ... ... ... ... | 7 | ... | 4 | 4 |

These figures do not, perhaps, show an expansion of higher education as rapid as has been apparently the case in preceding years. Rightly interpreted, however, they by no means indicate that the desire for such education on this side of India has reached its normal limit. For some years past the attention of the University authorities has been devoted to measures in-

tended to secure more thorough teaching and results of a more solid character than heretofore. These alterations have only come fully into operation at the recent examinations. Their effect has been no doubt to check any large advance in the number of candidates. That they seem to answer the intended object may, on the other hand, perhaps be deduced from the fact that, while the number of candidates remains about the same as that reached last year, the number of those who have succeeded in passing the various examinations is, in every case, as large as ever, while, as a general rule, the proportion of those who have passed in the upper divisions is greater than before.

The University may, therefore, perhaps be fairly congratulated on its success in this respect, and it is a success of no small moment. For it is not too much to say that nothing could be more fatal to the development of intellectual progress than the prevalence of habits of inaccurate thought and insufficient inquiry; and these, superficial teaching is sure to generate.

It has been the custom, on occasions such as the present, to notice briefly the main incidents in the history of the University since the last convocation. I have not any matters of very striking importance to lay before you now. That of most interest relates to the establishment of the Professorship of Law in connection with the University,—the result of the munificent bequest of the late Hon'ble Prosunno Kumar Tagore which my predecessor had the pleasure of announcing last year.

The formation of a Professorship in direct connection with the University, occurring for the first time, necessitated grave considerations of the steps to be taken. The scheme which has been finally adopted has been partly determined by the condition attached to the bequest, "that a complete course of lectures be delivered annually." It has been decided that the Syndicate, in consultation with the Professor and the Faculty of Law, shall select a particular branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, as the object of each annual course; that the selections of subjects be made with a view to the ulti-

mate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law, and and that the Professor be appointed for three years.

These measures, the Senate hope, will secure the treatment of each subject on a satisfactory basis, and I may venture to express a hope that the selection which the University has made of its first Professor, is a further security that this foundation may be so employed as fully to carry out the excellent intentions of its lamented author.

Another matter of some importance, as effecting the working of the University, has also been brought to notice by the authorities of the North-Western Provinces, *viz.*, the hardship imposed on students in those Provinces by obligatory attendance in Calcutta for the B. A. Examination. These representations appeared to the Syndicate to be *primâ facie* valid, and the Senate will be asked to sanction the holding of such examinations at Agra in future years. Meanwhile, a provisional sanction was given to the measure for the past year.

Four Institutions have been affiliated to the University during the year, *viz.*, the Canning College at Lucknow, the Gowhatti and Cuttack High Schools in Law, and Allahabad High School in Arts.

It is not now the place or the time to review more generally the mode of teaching which the University has adopted. I will only add that I think recent measures may be accepted as an earnest of the readiness of the Senate to cure any defects in the working of the University, and to adapt it from time to time to the growing necessity of the country. Further measures indeed to this end it has been my duty already to propose to the Syndicate. If, as I hope, they are found practicable and likely to prove advantageous, they will probably be brought into operation in the course of the current year.

There is, however, a subject which has of late attracted much attention, not only in India but in Europe, and which, in one form or another, has repeatedly been urged upon the consideration of the Senate; and I would take this opportunity to state

briefly the attitude, in reference to that subject, which I believe that this University and all other Indian Universities should assume. I mean the subject of *technical* education, that is to say, the teaching of professional details as distinct from simple intellectual training. It is unnecessary for my purpose to discuss the whole of this vexed question, for the Indian Universities are, I believe, placed in a peculiar position. The first task which is before them, that of creating a new standard of intellectual culture, of spreading new and more perfect modes of intellectual training, is so all-important, that the mere communication of technical knowledge sinks into insignificance besides it. Moreover, the necessity for action in this direction is so urgent, the field over which it must be carried is so wide, and the most extensive machinery which can ever be available is so inadequate, that this work alone must absorb all the resources and exhaust all the energies which our Universities are ever likely to command. No doubt, on the other hand, the necessities of society in India require that for certain purposes, and to a limited extent, provision should be made for instruction in those professions which are more or less of a scientific character, and that the function of superintending such duties and of testing their results has devolved on the University. Nevertheless, I still think that our Indian Universities would more strictly fulfil their proper functions if they took notice of such teaching only so far as it is founded on a purely scientific basis, and the communication of professional details could be relegated to some other and purely professional agency. My object, however, in thus alluding to the point, is not to protest in any way against the existing arrangement in this respect, but to vindicate, generally, the attitude which this University has assumed. In taking up that attitude, it has, I venture to think, not only maintained the intentions of its original founders, but has also best discharged its proper duties.

What is it, indeed, which gives interest to our proceedings of to-day? It surely is not merely the knowledge that so many

more young men have gone out into the ordinary employments of life, or even the interest which the competition of individual candidates, and the exhibition of their several intellectual powers affords. Such personal considerations could exercise but a very narrow influence; and if ever any doubt or curiosity was felt—and I am sure that to those who are acquainted with the past intellectual history of India no such doubt ever suggested itself—of the suitability of Western training for Indian intellects, that doubt has long since been triumphantly solved.

But the truth is that the degrees conferred by the University, as they now stand, are the certificates of a high and thoroughly intellectual training, fitting the recipient as an agent of intellectual progress, and of a new and advancing civilization; it is therefore as the destined emissaries and instruments of this progress that the graduates of this University stand as objects of interest in the eyes of those who have assembled here to-day. And in thus dwelling for a moment on the high dignity and national importance of the position which they occupy, my object, I need hardly say, is not merely to congratulate those who have so recently attained this position; it is rather to dwell upon their responsibilities; and if in doing so I remind them of the advantages which they enjoy, and risk the charge of ministering somewhat to their vanity, I am content to bear the imputation—After all

"Self-love * * * is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting."

It is against any neglect or misuse of their vantage ground that I really appeal to them. Training and acquirements of the highest class are most certainly of value, exactly in proportion as they are likely to be reproductive. The action of the University, indeed, may be said to consist in fitting those who come under its influence with the highest of intellectual weapons, and with the discipline and training necessary for their use; and the object of the founders of the University in providing such a training was certainly not simply to give to the recipients an advantage over their competitors in the ordinary pursuits

of life, nor even that they might, by the indirect example of their acquirements and their conduct, help to elevate the character of the society in which they move. Far be it from me to deny that such indirect influence is without great and increasing power, nor am I inclined to underrate what it has actually already effected. But this influence, by itself, is wholly inadequate to meet the necessities of the time and of the country. It might not be, perhaps, too much to affirm as a general proposition, that every man who has received an intellectual training, such as the obtainment even of an ordinary University degree implies, owes in return some contribution, however small, to the great sum of human knowledge. But as regards India, this would be a very insufficient expression of the truth.

The graduates indeed of the Indian Universities, representing, as they may be said alone to do, the intellectual culture in India, bear the most utterly insignificant numerical proportion to the great mass of the population. This will doubtless always be in some degree the case. The cost both in time and money of the highest education will always limit the numbers of those to whom it is accessible; and it is this fact that enhances the responsibilities, and gives urgency to the duties of the comparatively few who are able to obtain it. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not so quixotic as to suppose that those to whom the intellectual facilities which they enjoy open the road to wealth, to power, and to honor, are bound to renounce these—to renounce all the personal advantages which lie before them—and to give themselves up to the advancement of knowledge and intellectual progress among their fellow-countrymen. On the contrary, I well know that it is the possibility of attaining such rewards which will be always the main inducement for the labor and the self-denial, which high intellectual training requires.

There will, perhaps, always be a few whom a high sense of duty, or an abstract love of learning or of science, will induce to devote themselves wholly to their favourite pursuits. In truth, we have not been already without some examples

of the kind, and the ancient social habits and traditions of the country are peculiarly favorable to self-devotion of this class. But unless these examples are far more common than I fear they are likely soon to become even in India, they can effect but little. It will also naturally be long before the law of demand and supply will raise up a separate class of Indian literary men. In the meantime the obligation lies heavy upon the whole body of those who have received higher education, to do more than they have hitherto done towards its reproduction on their own soil. Nor do I think that any man whose name stands on the calendar of this University can hold himself entirely exempted from all share in this labor. And in saying this, I do not seek to impute any blame, but merely to enforce what, I feel convinced, is a very urgent and serious duty

And the obligation is the greater, because the stores of knowledge and the fields of action and research which are open to those whom the Universities have trained, and to them alone among the enormous multitudes of their countrymen, are of almost unparalleled value and extent.

These have, indeed, been so recently described by the learned Chancellor of our sister University at Bombay, that I am relieved from the necessity of entering into much detail upon the subject. But I ask leave to detain you for a few minutes, in order to consider some of the advantages which the modern Indian student possesses The task which is before the Indian student of to-day is really very much that which the students of mediæval Europe were called upon to fulfil at the revival of learning And yet the stores of literature and science which were then available to the latter can bear no comparison with the vast accumulations now available to students even in the English language alone; and it must be remembered that, in addition to this, the Indian student has an ancient indigenous literature of his own, capable perhaps of becoming of as great value to him as the learning and the literature of Greece and Rome proved to the earlier scholars in Europe.

Again, one of my ablest predecessors in this office took occasion to direct your attention to the study of philology, and in eloquent terms described its high interest, and briefly indicated the great importance of the results which it has already yielded to modern methods of research. But even his glowing language failed, I think, to set forth the peculiar advantages which Indian students of philology enjoy, and the magnitude of the discoveries which it may yet yield to their inquiries.

I need hardly say that a knowledge of Sanskrit was the key which so unexpectedly unlocked the treasures of philology. This knowledge is of course far more accessible and more easy in every way of attainment to the Indian than to the European scholar. But more than this, embedded, so to speak, among the mass of those who in India speak languages derived from the Aryan stock, are to be found the fragments of other populations, whose dialects represent, perhaps, all the other great divisions of human speech in various stages of their growth. With such a field of inquiry at the very door, and with so great facilities for exploring it, I confess to some surprise that this study has not already gained greater favor with Indian students. The study of philology, moreover, is yet everywhere in its infancy, and great as have been the results which it has already yielded, it is hardly to be doubted that others of equal or greater value still remain to be discovered; and I have no hesitation in saying that, with so great odds in their favor, Indian students ought eventually to take the first place in the development of this great science.

I will call attention to one more subject as yet almost unknown, but in which, perhaps, it is possible to make discoveries of great interest and importance, and which is almost inaccessible to all but Native inquirers, I mean the examination of the customs, the traditions, and the everyday practices of the people, treasured up amongst which there is certainly an enormous body of information, the value of which can hardly be appreciated, till it is fully tested by the aid of modern science. Within its

range are preserved not merely the relics of an ancient and in some respects very advanced civilisation, but also the knowledge which has accumulated from the experience of thousands of years, much of which has been the produce of innumerable experiments, mainly, perhaps, empiric in their character, but not the less valuable in their results. Indeed, it is only a few months since that a very able chemist in the service of Government had his attention drawn to one of the commonest processes in Southern India—one which had been employed certainly for many generations: I mean the ordinary Native process of distillation; and to his surprise found it not only singularly complete and useful in itself, but founded upon principles capable of explanation only by some of the most recent discoveries of modern science.

In almost all the physical sciences, again, in Geology, in Natural History, and in Botany, India affords fields of research almost untrodden.

To those, in fact, who are ready to brace themselves for the task, it is not too much to say that an abundant harvest of success is assured, whether the field which they select is that of letters alone, or of scientific research—a success which is certain to redound to the benefit of their own countrymen, and possibly to that of the world at large. Is it then too much to ask that of those who alone are fitted for the work, each should give some aid to help it forward? It is almost impossible to exaggerate the need of such assistance.

As I have already hinted, there are two methods in which such labours can be mainly useful,—in the erection of national schools of science, and the creation of a national literature.

Of the former it may be said, that such schools hardly yet exist; and as regards fresh discoveries, science, no doubt, usual progresses with slow and cautious steps. Still no science, even in its simplest form, will ever make any impression on a nation, so long as it is locked up in strange forms and foreign idioms. It must be put into a shape suitable to popular compre-

hension, and fitted for popular wants, before it can meet with general acceptance, or be of general use. Indian schools of science have therefore the double task before them,—of directing independent researches into new fields, and of moulding the results which such researches have produced, and are producing elsewhere, into expressions suited to popular modes of thought, and into forms required by the habits and accidents of Indian social life.

But it is, perhaps, in the direction of Vernacular literature that assistance is most required. It is difficult for those who have not the opportunity of watching the progess of education, to understand how this is limited and hindered by the want of a good Vernacular literature; how numerous the classes are to whom the bare existence of a good Vernacular literature would throw open the means of acquiring knowledge, the means of self-training and improvement. A Vernacular literature is, I gladly admit, beginning to show itself. But without attempting any criticism on its general character, it is sufficient to say that even where it is largest and best, it is utterly inadequate to the requirements of the case; and it is in this direction that I would especially urge the efforts of the educated classes in India, because in England, even within my own recollection, enormous benefit has resulted from the efforts of a few zealous men towards the informatian and dissemination of a sound popular literature. I am not unaware that some gentlemen, specially in Bengal, have made similar attempts already; such men deserve all honor. But there is yet so much to be done in the way of making knowledge accessible, in placing it before the people in a shape which will command their attention and their sympathies, and in superseding what is useless, cumbrous or worse, that I may say the field is everywhere still practically unoccupied.

What I have hitherto dwelt upon, however, has chiefly had relation to the necessity for popularising and extending the higher forms of education.

And I think that none of those who have heard me to-day will accuse me of undervaluing education of this class; but to employ all our efforts to its attainment, in the face of the enormous mass of ignorance which this country contains, would be, I believe, to imitate the wisdom of that poor queen who sought to satisfy with cakes a nation famishing for bread. I have endeavoured to show that the main use of high education to India consists in the effect which it ought to exercise on education of a more popular character. I feel, however, that I should not rightly avail myself of this opportunity, if I failed to go further still, and to urge that the true complement of higher education of all kinds consists in the education of the poorest and humblest of the people. I know that there are some who think otherwise—some whose ability and whose philanthropy lend weight to their opinion, and who hold that it is sufficient to provide high education for a comparatively small number, and to leave it to work out at random its effect upon the bulk of the population, in the conviction that it will, so to speak, by its own gravitation, eventually permeate the whole.

If I chose to follow out this illustration, I might reply that the rain will only permeate the soil and fertilise it to any useful reproduction, when that soil has been broken up and prepared beforehand; and, indeed, I believe that no simile could more nearly represent the truth as regards this matter. But I prefer to employ another class of argument. We in India are able to profit not merely by the successes, but by the mistakes of Western nations. This case unfortunately is one in which we should be warned especially by English errors.

Some of my hearers may perhaps remember that, on a similar occasion to the present, a former Vice-Chancellor described the gradual rise of the English Universities, and drew attention to the close resemblance between their earliest history and that of our own University. If it had been then his object to elaborate the picture, he would no doubt have explained how eventually these grand foundations were supplemented by minor schools,

planted by royal or private munificence among all the larger cities and towns, until by these, and by other similar schools, the education of the higher and middle classes was long since secured to a very satisfactory extent. But up to a comparatively recent date no real attempt was ever made to provide education for the bulk of the lower classes of the people; and even now, what has been accomplished in England is admittedly extremely inadequate. Now, I do not hesitate to say that some of the most serious evils and gravest difficulties which the ingenuity and the wisdom of statesmen of all parties in England are at present taxed to remedy, arise in a great measure from this omission.

The subject is long and intricate, and it is impossible to discuss it fully here. I will, however, only ask those who hear me to follow me into one aspect of the question—one which their own experience will, perhaps, enable them to appreciate.

The one feature of oriental life which strikes all European observers most forcibly and pleasantly, is the comparative social equality of rich and poor, and the close identity of their feelings and sympathies. Even in India, inhabited as it is by "men of many races, languages and religions," and in spite of the barriers of some peculiar customs, I think that this remark holds good; and that within the various circles into which society is divided, there is far less distance between the highest and the smallest than is commonly the case in the Western world. On the other hand, the most earnest philanthropists, the most sagacious statesmen, join in lamenting the evils and the dangers which have arisen in England and elsewhere in Europe, from the separation and the estrangement and the want of common sympathies too generally existing between rich and poor. Now, beyond doubt, much of all this is due to the fact that on the possession of means has depended in a greater or less degree the opportunity of education, until, in fact, the rich classes may be almost said to represent exclusively education and refinement, the poorest ignorance and debasement, so that with the wider diffusion of advanced education, a barrier is rapidly growing

up by which, in almost every relation of life, the free intercourse and exchange of sympathies between the humbler classes and their superiors, so necessary to a sound condition of society, will be hindered, if not altogether rendered impossible.

Apart from the political evil which such a state of things implies, and the future danger which it involves of disunion and hatred between class and class, can hardly be exaggerated, those Native gentlemen who hear me will, I am sure, from their own experience, appreciate the mischievous change which would come over all the relations of Native society, and the baneful influence which would be thrown over their daily life, did such a state of things exist here; and they may perhaps, therefore, understand even from this one aspect of the question, how great and immediate is the necessity for securing simultaneously to all classes the largest possible share of educational advantages.

Gentlemen,—This is but a very partial glance at one of the many bearings of this most important question, to which, as I have already said, I cannot hope to do full justice on this occasion.

I am sure, however, that there is no subject which so concerns the future prosperity of India—none which indeed everywhere concerns more intimately even the selfish interests of the educated and the rich. It is fortunately, however, a question in the disposal of which nearly every one may give some assistance; and I feel an earnest hope that in India those who are by education, by influence, by rank, or by wealth placed above the lowest level of their countrymen, will each and all at this early stage, and before further artificial difficulties have grown up, do something towards the satisfactory solution of it. Above all, it is upon those who stand in the front rank of the intelligent classes of the Native community, that is, upon the graduates of this University, that in this respect also the burden lies, of contributing by their example and their advice to the future welfare of the country

No doubt the task is so vast, and the agency at present so

comparatively small, that those who do not know how great are the wonders which the energy and perseverance even of a few can effect, might well be faint of heart, but if each and all of those whose duty and whose pride it ought to be to lead popular opinion, will, at once, address themselves to the task with faith in the power of their own individual efforts, and of the incalculable value of the object before them, I think it is safe to predict that many of those who now hear me will live to see results almost beyond their most enthusiastic hopes.

At least of this I have no doubt whatever, that if we look not merely for the intellectual advancement and increased material prosperity of India, but even that in this respect the country shall maintain its present position among the nations of the world, we must, as one chief means to this end, secure not merely a certain modicum of Western learning and Western science, but diffusion of the advantages of education to all classes of the people

Gentlemen,—I have endeavoured to sketch the relations which the various forms and degrees of educational policy bear to each other. I have especially endeavoured to shadow forth the peculiar burden which is laid upon those who, in this University, have received the benefits of the highest training, to assist in the wider diffusion of education among every class and under every shape. I have tried to make it clear that they are, and long must be, the only possible exponents to the masses of their countrymen of Western knowledge, that it is to them alone that we must look for that blending of all that is active and vigorous in the new learning with all that is valuable in the old, for the organisation of researches in the many fields of inquiry that lie yet unexplored at our very door, for transmuting into forms suitable to Indian thoughts and Indian wants, the best fruits of ancient knowledge and of modern learning and discovery, and for thus rendering them accessible to all classes of the people, and above all I have endeavoured to show that it is to them that we must look as the chief agents in the provision

of education for the poor. I have no hesitation in saying that as their active aid and influence are used for these purposes, or withheld, not only the enlightenment, but even the material progress of the entire nation will be either hastened or retarded.

Those whom we send out this day to the active business of life with all the best advantages which education can give, need not be assured, I think, that they carry with them our friendly interest and our kindly wishes. I cannot, I believe, offer any more salutary advice than to urge them to remember always that they, in common with all the graduates of this University, occupy indeed a position of great honor, but also, as I started by saying, of great responsibility. I trust and believe that they will show themselves in all respects equal to that responsibility, and therefore worthy of that honor.

The proceedings then terminated.

The Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convocation dissolved.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
E. C. BAYLEY,
*Vice-Chancellor.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 4.

The 4th March.

*Present:—*

MR. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*
DR. MOUAT.
THE REV. DR. OGILVIE.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
BABOO RAJENDRALAL MITRA.
MOULOVI ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.
THE HON'BLE A. EDEN.
BABOO JUGGODANANDA MOOKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.
THE REV. E. C. STUART.
BABOO KHETTERMOHAN CHATTERJEA.
BABOO PRASANNAKUMAR SARVADHIKARI.
THE REV. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.
MR. TAWNEY.
MR. SANDERS.

88. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President, and representatives in the Syndicate for 1870-71.

IT WAS RESOLVED.

(1.) That Mr. Atkinson, be elected President of the Faculty.

(2.) That Mr. Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, and Rev. K. M. Banerjea, be elected representatives of the Faculty in the Syndicate.

89. The Faculty concurred with the Syndicate in recommending that Agra be constituted a station for holding a B A Examination

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
W S ATKINSON,
*President.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 1.

The 5th March.

*Present:—*

COLONEL NICOLLS, *in the Chair.*
MR. BLANFORD.
MR. ATKINSON.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.

90. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representative of the Faculty in the Syndicate for 1870-71.

IT WAS RESOLVED:—

That Colonel Nicolls, be elected President and representative in the Syndicate for 1870-71.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
J. E. T. NICOLLS,
*President.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE FACULTY OF LAW,

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 4.

The 5th March.

*Present :—*

THE HON'BLE J. P. NORMAN, *in the Chair.*
MR. HOWELL.
MR. COWELL.
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
THE HON'BLE SIR C. HOBHOUSE.
BABOO JUGGADANANDA MOOKERJEA.

91. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for 1870-71.

IT WAS RESOLVED :—

That the Hon'ble J. P. Norman be elected President and representative of the Faculty in the Syndicate for 1870-71.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
JOHN P. NORMAN,
*President.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 2.

The 10th March.

*Present :—*

MR. S. B. PARTRIDGE,—*in the Chair.*
Dr. W. J. PALMER.
DR. H. BAILLIE.
MR. N. C. MACNAMARA.

92. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for 1870-71.

It was resolved :—That Dr. J. Ewart be elected President and representative of the Faculty in the Syndicate for 1870-71.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

(Confirmed)
S. B. PARTRIDGE,
*Chairman.*

# MINUTES

OF

# THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

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No. 10.

The 25th March.

*Present* :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE REV. DR. OGILVIE.
MR. MACNAMARA.
COLONEL NICOLLS.

86. Read a note, from Dr. Mouat to the Vice-Chancellor, suggesting that the question of empowering the University to grant Honorary Degrees for distinguished merit and eminent public services should receive consideration.

ORDERED :—

That a reply be sent to Dr. Mouat stating that, after giving their best consideration to the question he has raised, and to the proceedings of the University on the same subject in 1862-63, the Syndicate think it desirable that a re-discussion of the subject should be postponed for some time longer.

87 Read an application from the Rector of St. Peter's College, Agra, for the affiliation of that Institution, as one educating up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts.

ORDERED —

That the affiliation be recommended for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

88 The Examiners in Medicine reported that the undermentioned students had passed the Examination —

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

*First Division.*

Gupta, Bankavihári, ..... Medical College.

SECOND L. M S. EXAMINATION.

(Under the new Regulations)

First Division.

*In Alphabetical order.*

Datta, Krishnalál, ..... Medical College.
Gupta, Rámkáli, .. ..... Ditto.

Second Division.

*In Alphabetical order.*

Basu, Jadunáth, ..... Medical College.
,, Khargeswar, ... ..... ..... Ditto.
Ray, Mahimáchandra,..... ..... Ditto.

FIRST M. B EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Dás, Pramathanáth, ..... Medical College

Second Division.

*In Alphabetical order.*

Basu, Behárilál ..... Medical College.
Bhattácháryya, Srináth, ..... Ditto.
Mitra, Umeschandra, ..... Ditto.

First L. M. S. Examination.
(Under the Old Regulations.)
First Division.

Saha, Brajanáth, ..... Medical College.

(Under the New Regulations.)

*In Alphabetical order.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandyopádhyáy, Harakánta,..... | Medical College. |
| ,, Sivchandra, ..... ..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Nandalál,..... .. | Ditto. |
| Basák, Sonátan, ..... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Aghornáth, ..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandrakánta,..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Hirálál, ..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Jádavchandra,..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Trailokyanáth,..... | Ditto. |
| Bhar, Girischandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| Chattopádhyáy, Bhuvanmohan, .... | Ditto. |
| ,, Nilkanta, ..... | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda,..... | Ditto. |
| Dás, Binadvihári, ..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Háránchandra,..... | Ditto. |
| Datta, Gaurmohan, ..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Govardhan, ..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Haralál, ..... | Ditto. |
| De, Háránchandra,..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Káláchánd, ..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendranáth, ..... | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Benadvihári,..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Novinchandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| ,, Ratikánto, ..... | Ditto. |
| Háldar, Nidhulál,..... | Ditto. |
| Khan, Akbar,..... | Ditto. |
| Mallik, Jogendranáth, ..... | Ditto. |
| Pál, Bihárilál, ..... | Ditto. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ráy, Gopálchandra, ..... | Medical College. |
| „ Rádhánáth Ray,..... | Ditto. |
| Sarkár, Nilmani, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Sureschandra, ..... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Abhay Kumár, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Durgádás, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Dwarikánáth,..... | Ditto. |
| „ Judavkrishna, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnadás, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Mathurnáth, ..... | Ditto. |
| „ Rákhálchandra,..... | Ditto. |
| Set, Rajaninath, ..... | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Durgácharan,..... | Ditto. |

ORDERED :—

That the list of successful candidates be published in the *Gazette.*

89. The following Gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Examination in Civil Engineering.—

Lieut. Crichton.
Mr. J. M. Scott.
Mr Locke
Mr. J. Sutcliffe.

90. It was ordered—that the letter addressed to the Vice-Chancellor by the Secretary of the Behar Scientific Society be brought forward for consideration at some future meeting, when the replies of the Local Governments to the circular issued with the Vice-Chancellor's Minute are received.

91. It was ordered—that the following report of the Syndicate for the past year be printed, and laid before the Senate at the annual Meeting on 30th April.

# REPORT OF THE SYNDICATE

ON THE

# BUSINESS OF THE YEAR, 1869-70.

The usual examinations have been held during the year in Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering.

The names of the successful candidates will be found in the printed minutes of the Syndicate, and a tabular statement is appended, shewing the general result, and affording a comparison with the results of former years.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

For the Entrance Examination there were 1,730 candidates, of whom 817 passed, 875 failed, and 38 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 178 were placed in the first division, 440 in the second, and 199 in the third. Of the 875 candidates who failed, 577 failed in English, 257 in the second languages, 334 in History and Geography, and 631 in Mathematics. At the examination of 1868, there were 1,734, candidates, of whom 892 passed, and 795 failed, and 47 were absent. The failures in English are the same at both examinations, whilst those in the other branches are larger at the examination in 1869. In Mathematics the failures in 1868 and 1869 were 549 and 631 respectively, but this may be accounted for by the fact, that in 1869 the passing marks in this branch were raised from 25 to 33 per cent. In 1869 a larger proportion of the successful candidates passed in the first and second divisions than in 1868, and on a comparison with the results of former years, the examination in 1869 may be considered satisfactory.

The following statement gives the number of failures in one subject only :—

| | |
|---|---|
| English, ..... | 133 |
| Second Languages, ..... | 26 |
| History and Geography, ..... | 12 |
| Mathematics, ..... | 162 |

The following is a classification of candidates according to the second languages they took up :—

| Number of Candidates. | Number Examined in | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bengali. | Sanskrit. | Urdu. | Persian. | Arabic. | Latin. | Hindi. | Oorya. | Burmese. |
| 1,730 | 574 | 770 | 250 | 7 | 17 | 71 | 33 | 7 | 1 |

In 1868, there were 1,095 candidates who took up Bengali, and only 249 who took up Sanskrit. The preceding statement shows that the study of Sanskrit has taken the place of Bengali in the leading schools of the Lower Provinces, and that the scheme of the University, which requires all candidates at the higher examinations to take up a classic in lieu of a vernacular, is likely to be successful.

The following tabular statements show the Provinces from which the candidates were drawn, and the religion professed :—

PROVINCES.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Bengal, | 1,436 | 143 | 361 | 156 | 660 |
| North-Western Provinces, | 124 | 19 | 36 | 21 | 76 |
| Punjab, | 106 | 8 | 24 | 12 | 44 |
| Central Provinces, | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Oudh, | 43 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 25 |
| Ceylon, | 15 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Total, | 1,730 | 178 | 440 | 199 | 817 |

## RELIGION.

### BENGAL.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, ..... | 1,249 | 127 | 302 | 135 | 564 |
| Mahomedans, ..... | 49 | 4 | 14 | 5 | 23 |
| Christians, ..... | 55 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 22 |
| Brahmists and Deists, ..... | 83 | 7 | 32 | 12 | 51 |
| Total, ... | 1,436 | 143 | 361 | 156 | 660 |

### N. W. PROVINCES.

| | Number of Candidates | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, ..... | 103 | 14 | 28 | 18 | 60 |
| Mahomedans, ..... | 10 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Christians, ..... | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Total, ... | 124 | 19 | 36 | 21 | 76 |

PUNJAB.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, | 81 | 4 | 19 | 10 | 33 |
| Mahomedans, | 13 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Christians, | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Other Religionists, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, | 106 | 8 | 24 | 12 | 44 |

OUDH.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, | 33 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 18 |
| Mahomedans, | 6 | 1 | 3 | ... | 4 |
| Other Religionists, | 4 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total, | 43 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 25 |

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Christians, | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Total, | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

CEYLON.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, ... ..... ..... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Christians, .. ..... | 14 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Total, ... | 15 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 |

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

For the First Examination in Arts there were 520 candidates, of whom 225 passed, 276 were plucked, and 19 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 23 were placed in the first division, 81 in the second, and 121 in the third. Of the unsuccessful candidates, 207 failed in English, 149 in the second languages, 136 in History, 149 in Mathematics, and 77 in Philosophy. The number of candidates at this Examination was larger than in any previous year, and was 97 in excess of the number in 1868.

The following table shows the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

| Total Failures. | Failed only in | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | English. | Second Languages. | History. | Mathematics. | Philosophy. |
| 276 | 22 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 2 |

The classification of candidates according to the second languages they took up, gives the following result :—

| Number of Candidates. | Number Examined in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sanskrit. | Arabic. | Latin. | Greek. |
| 520 | 468 | 35 | 15 | 2 |

The following statements show the Provinces from which the candidates were drawn, and the religion professed :—

## PROVINCES.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Bengali, | 462 | 20 | 73 | 114 | 207 |
| North-Western Provinces, | 32 | ... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Punjab, | 19 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Oudh, | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Central Provinces, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ceylon, | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, ... | 520 | 23 | 81 | 121 | 225 |

## RELIGION.

### BENGAL.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, | 370 | 14 | 57 | 91 | 162 |
| Mahomedans, | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Christians, | 25 | | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Brahmists and Deists, | 64 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 33 |
| Total, ... | 462 | 20 | 73 | 114 | 207 |

N. W. PROVINCES.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | T o. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, ..... | 28 | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Mahomedans,... ..... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total, ... | 32 | ... | 3 | 4 | 7 |

PUNJAB.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, ..... | 15 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Mahomedans, ..... ..... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Christians, ..... . ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Other Religionists, ..... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, ... | 19 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 |

OUDH.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, ..... ..... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Christians, ..... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Other Religionists, ..... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Total, ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division | |
| Hindus, ..... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

CEYLON.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Christian, ..... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. |

B. A. Degree Examination.

For the Degree of B. A. there were 210 candidates, of whom 98 passed, 110 were plucked, and 2 were absent. Of the passed candidates, 16 were placed in the first division, 46 in the second, and 36 in the third. Of the plucked candidates, 42 failed in English, 38 in the second languages, 35 in History, 89 in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 37 in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and 19 in the optional subjects.

All candidates who appeared at this Examination, ought according to strict rule to have taken up a classic as their second language: but the Syndicate relaxed this rule in favour of candidates who had been allowed to take up Bengali as their second language at the Examination of January 1869, and failed. Such candidates were allowed for the last time to appear at the Examination of 1870 with Bengali as their second language. The following classification of candidates, according to their

second languages, shows that 36 candidates availed themselves of the privilege :—

| Number of Candidates. | Number Examined in | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Latin. | Arabic. | Sanskrit | Bengali. |
| 210 | 5 | 7 | 162 | 36 |

Of the 36 candidates who took up Bengali, 18 passed and the others failed.

The following statement shows the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

| English. | Second Language. | History. | Mathematics. | Philosophy. | Optional Subject. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 1 | ... |

The following statements show the Provinces from which the candidates were drawn, and the religion professed :—

PROVINCES.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division. | Second Division. | Third Division. | |
| Bengal, ... ... ..... | 198 | 15 | 40 | 35 | 90 |
| N W. Provinces, ..... | 9 | 1 | 5 | ... | 6 |
| Punjab, .. . ..... ..... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total,..... | 210 | 16 | 46 | 36 | 98 |

## RELIGION.

### BENGAL

| | Number of Candidates | Number Passed | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division | Second Division | Third Division | |
| Hindus, . . ... .. .. | 157 | 12 | 31 | 29 | 72 |
| Mahomedans, ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Christians, ..... .. ..... . . | 4 | . . | 1 | | 1 |
| Brahmists and Deists, . .. .. | 35 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 16 |
| Total, . | 198 | 15 | 40 | 35 | 90 |

### N W PROVINCES.

| | Number of Candidates | Number Passed | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division | Second Division | Third Division | |
| Hindus, .. . ..... . .... . | 7 | 1 | 4 | ... | 5 |
| Mahomedan, . ... . . . . | 1 | . | . | .. | . |
| Christian, . . .... . ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Total, | 9 | 1 | 5 | ... | 6 |

### PUNJAB.

| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division | Second Division | Third Division. | |
| Hindus, ..... . ..... . | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Christian, . ..... . ..... | 1 | | . | | . |
| Total, . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 | 2 |

HONOR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

There were 21 candidates for Honors in Arts, of whom 19 passed, 1 being placed in the first class, 11 in the second, and 7 in the third. For the Degree of M. A. there were 11 candidates, of whom 5 were successful. The institutions from which the candidates came up, the subject of Examination, and the number passed, are shown in the following statements:—

HONORS IN ARTS.

| NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS. | English. | | Sanskrit. | | History. | | Mathematics | | Mental and Moral Philosophy. | | Natural and Physical Science. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | Number of Candidates | Number Passed. | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. |
| Presidency College, | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Sanskrit College, | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Queen's College, Benares, | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hooghly College, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Kishnaghur College. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cathedral Mission Col., | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Xavier's College, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total, | 5 | 5 | 2 | ... | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |

## M. A. DEGREE.

| NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS. | English. | | History. | | Mathematics. | | Mental and Moral Philosophy. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. |
| Presidency College, ... .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | .. |
| Hooghly College, ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Dacca College, ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Queen's College, Benares, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Free Church Institution, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| General Assembly's Inst., ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teachers, ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total,... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

LAW EXAMINATION.

For the B. L. Examination there were 87 candidates, of whom 11 passed in the first division, and 61 in the second. The following statement shows the Colleges from which the candidates appeared, and the number passed :—

| NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS. | Number of Candidates. | Number Passed. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First Division | Second Division. | |
| Berhampore College, ..... | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 |
| Dacca College, ..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Hooghly College,... . ..... | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Patna College, ..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Presidency College,..... | 69 | 9 | 48 | 57 |
| Total, .. | 87 | 11 | 61 | 72 |

For the Licence in Law there were 26 candidates, of whom 20 were successful. The following statement shows the Colleges from which the candidates came up, and the number passed :—

| NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS. | Number of Candidates | Number Passed. |
|---|---|---|
| Berhampore College, ..... | 4 | 3 |
| Kishnaghur College, ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Patna College, ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Presidency College,..... | 20 | 15 |
| Total, ... | 26 | 20 |

EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

For the First Examination in Medicine there were 60 candidates, of whom 13 passed in the first division, and 33 in the second division. At the Second Examination in Medicine there were 8 candidates, of whom 6 passed, 3 being placed in the first division, and 3 in the second.

C E. EXAMINATION.

There was one candidate for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, who passed in the second division. For the Licence in Civil Engineering there were 7 candidates, of whom 4 passed in the second division.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION.

The Examination for a studentship, on the foundation of Premchand Roychand, resulted in the election of Babu Gourisanker Dé, M A. of the Presidency College. The investments, on account of this fund, now amount to Rs. 2,13,500 in 5 per cent. Securities.

NORTHCOTE PRIZES.

In 1868 the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford Northcote, through His Excellency the late Viceroy, placed at the disposal of the University the sum of Rs. 2,000, with a request that it might be expended in the award of four prizes of Rs. 500 each at the Entrance Examina-

tion of 1869, one of which should be given to the best student of the year from each of the following Provinces :—

1. Bengal.
2. N. W. Provinces.
3. Punjab.
4. Oudh and Central Provinces.

The prizes were awarded to the undermentioned students :—

Táráprasanna Sen, Howrah School, Bengal.

Bhagavan Das, Bareilly College, N. W. Provinces.

Golam Mahommed, Umritsur School, Punjab.

Nanakchand, Canning College, Oudh.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

At a Meeting of the Senate, on the 10th July last, the following scheme for the Tagore Law Professorship was unanimously adopted :—

*(a.)* That the Professor, to be appointed, shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahomedan or Anglo-Indian Law, the subject or subjects to be selected annually by the Syndicate, in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor.

*(b).* That the selection of subjects be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

*(c).* That the Professor be appointed for a term of 3 years, and at the expiration of that term, be eligible for re-appointment.

At the same meeting Mr. Herbert Cowell was elected "Tagore Law Professor."

The Syndicate, in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor, determined that the subject for lectures in 1870 shall be Hindu Law, as current in Bengal.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery of the lectures at the Presidency College, and the introductory lecture was given on Saturday, the 12th March. The lectures will be continued on each succeeding Saturday, till the completion of the course.

DONATIONS.

A donation of Rs. 5,000 from Babu Joy Krishna Mookerjee, for the purpose of forming a Library in connection with the University, has been received, and, pending the completion of the University Building, in which the Library will be placed, the amount has been invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities.

AFFILIATION.

The following Institutions have been affiliated during the year:—

Allahabad High School.—*In Arts.*

Canning College, Lucknow,
Cuttack High School,
Gowhatty High School,
} *In Law.*

Jubbulpore, Rangoon and Allahabad have been added to the list of stations at which an Entrance Examination may be held.

ALTERATIONS IN REGULATIONS.

Under the present Regulations all candidates for the Degree of B. A. are required to come to Calcutta for Examination. This restriction was, in the earlier years of the University, salutary and necessary; but, in the opinion of the Syndicate, the time has arrived when it may, with advantage, be relaxed. On a representation from the Educational Authorities of the N. W. Provinces of the hardship imposed on their candidates by the maintenance of the rule, and of their readiness to undertake the supervision of an examination at Agra, the Syndicate allowed an examination to be held at that station in January last, simultaneously with that in Calcutta; and the Senate will be requested, to sanction an alteration in the Regulations, which will permit of an examination for the Degree of B. A. being held at Agra in all future years.

EXAMINERS' FEES.

In consequence of the large number of candidates at the Entrance Examination of December 1868, and at the Law Examination of January 1869, the Syndicate applied to Government for an increase to the sanctioned fees of the Examiners for conducting those examinations. The Government granted the amount ap-

plied for, and at the same time intimated that, as the work devolving on Examiners varied with the number of candidates, the fairest way of remunerating them would be by a fixed sum for a stated number, with a capitation allowance when that number is exceeded; and the Syndicate were requested to consider whether all payments to Examiners might not be adjusted on that principle. That principle has for some years been applied in the payment of Examiners for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations, and has been found to work admirably. The Syndicate submitted proposals extending this mode of payment to the Examiners in Law and for Matriculation. In the case of the Examiners in Law, remuneration was proposed to be regulated by the scale which already applied to the First Arts and B. A. Examinations. In the case of the Entrance Examiners, it was proposed that a fixed sum of Rs. 500 be given for candidates up to the number of 700, with a capitation allowance of annas 12 for all candidates in excess of that number. Both proposals were sanctioned by Government, and carried out at the examinations of the year.

At page 66 of the Minutes for the year, a Minute by the Vice-Chancellor is recorded, treating of certain proposals made by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces to the Government of India, for giving to those interested in education in the Upper Provinces a more direct influence in the Councils of the University, and for the better encouragement of vernacular education. The Syndicate approve generally of the ends proposed to be attained, and copies of the Minute have been sent to the several Local Governments, with a request that they will furnish the Syndicate with an expression of their views on the subject. The Local Governments have also been requested to circulate copies of the Minute to the chief Educational Authorities, and to any other gentlemen of their respective Provinces, who take an interest in education, and to forward to the Syndicate the replies of those gentlemen as soon as practicable. No replies have yet been received.

FINANCES.

A statement of the Receipts and Disbursements from 1st April, 1869, to 31st March, 1870, is subjoined. It shows that the disbursements have exceeded the receipts by Rs. 6,018-6-11, and that if the sum of Rs. 2,440, paid on account of Medical Scholarships, be excluded, the entire charge of the University to Government has been Rs. 3,578-6-11.

## RECEIPTS.

| | | | | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Government, .. .. .. .. | | | | 46,639 | 10 | 8 |
| *Fees.* | | | | | | |
| Entrance Examination, .. | 17,300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| First Examination in Arts, .. | 10,400 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| B. A. Degree Examination, .. | 6,300 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Honors in Arts Examination, | 1,050 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| M. A. Degree Examination, .. | 550 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| B. L. Degree Examination, .. | 2,670 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Licence in Law Examination, | 650 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| L. M. S. and B. M. First Examination, .. .. | 320 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Do do. Second Examination, | 160 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| L. C. E. Examination, .. | 175 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| B. C. E. Examination, ... | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Duplicate Certificates, .. | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Fines, .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 39,635 | 0 | 0 |
| *Book Fund.* | | | | | | |
| Proceeds from the sale of University Publications, | | | | 886 | 3 | 9 |
| *Gown Fund.* | | | | | | |
| Contributions to the Gown Fund, ... ... | | | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Rs. ... | | | | 87,260 | 14 | 5 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment, ... ... | 5,268 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Office Rent, ... ... | 1,200 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Scholarships, ... ... | 2,440 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Contingencies, ... ... | 6,974 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| Remuneration to Examiners, | 30,757 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 46,639 | 10 | 8 |
| Paid into the General Treasury as per Sub-Treasurer's Receipts No. 8/1008, dated 6th September, 1869, No. 8/1632, dated 13th December, 1869, No. A 8/1934, dated 16th February, and No. A 8/2079, dated 9th March, 1870, ..... | | | | 40,621 | 3 | 9 |
| Total, Rs.... | | | | 87,260 | 14 | 5 |

The following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the University by the Governor-General in Council:—

The Hon'ble W. Markby.
A. O. Hume, Esq,, C.B., C.S.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R. E.
J. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., C.S.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C.S.
Surgeon Major W. Jameson.
Surgeon Major H. Baillie, M. D., F. R.C.S.
Surgeon J. B. Scriven.
Surgeon W. J. Palmer, M.D.
Surgeon D. B. Smith, M. D.
Captain W. R. M. Holroyd.
G. S. Fagan, Esq., B.A.
W. Jardine, Esq., M. A.
H. Leonard, Esq., C.E.

H. C. Marindin, Esq.,
Herbert Cowell, Esq.
W. Handford, Esq.
Colin Browning, Esq., M.A.
E. Willmot, Esq., B.A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A.
Bapu Deva Shastri.
Babu Siva Prosad.

The Syndicate for the ensuing year is constituted as follows:—

Mr. W. S. Atkinson,
Rev. K. M. Banerjea, } *In Arts.*
Rev. Dr. J. Ogilvie,
The Hon'ble J. P. Norman—*Law.*
Dr J. Ewart—*Medicine.*
Colonel J. E. T. Nicolls—*Engineering.*

It is recommended that the Faculties for 1870-71 be constituted as follows:—

ARTS.

*President:*

W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.

*Members.*

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Panjab Provinces.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
Prince Golam Mohammed.
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Major W. N. Lees, LL.D.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL.D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
The Rev. J. Ogilvie, D.D.
Pandit Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

H. S. Reid, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
George Smith, Esq., LL.D.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M.A.
The Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq. C.S.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.
E. H. Lushington, Esq. C.S.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.
M. Kempson, Esq., M.A.
Raja Kalikissen Bahadoor.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M.A.
Babu Románáth Tagore.
Babu Rájendralál Mitra.
Moulvi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
T. Anderson, Esq., M.D.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
E. C. Bayley, Esq., C.S.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C.S.
Babu Juggadanunda Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B.A.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Major P. Dods.
Babu Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
Babu Ram Chunder Mitter.
Babu Peary Chand Mitter.
The Rev. J. Barton, M.A.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee.
Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari.
J. Skinner, Esq.
The Most Rev. Walter Steins, D.D.
The Rev. T. Skelton, M.A.

The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
The Rev. J. P. Ashton, B.A.
J. A. Aldis, Esq., M.A.
J. Sime, Esq., B.A.
Col. H. W. Norman, C.B.
The Rev. J. Trafford, M.A.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.
J. Sanders, Esq.
A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., C.S.
T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., C.S.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C.S.
Captain W. R. M. Holroyd.
W. Handford, Esq.
Colin Browning, Esq., M.A.
E. Willmot, Esq., B.A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A.
Bapu Deva Shastri.
Babu Siva Prosad.

LAW.

*President:*

THE HON'BLE J. P. NORMAN.

*Members:*

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
T. H. Cowie, Esq.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
Moulvi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
George Campbell, Esq., C.S.
Babu Juggodananda Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.

The Hon'ble Sir C. P. Hobhouse.
The Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mitter.
Babu Anukul Chandra Mookerjee.
A. P. Howell, Esq.
The Hon'ble W. Markby.
G. S. Fagan, Esq., B.A.
W. Jardine, Esq., B.A.
H. C. Marindin, Esq.
Herbert Cowell, Esq.

## MEDICINE.

*President:*

J. EWART, ESQ., M.D.

*Members :*

F. J. Mouat, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., C.S.I.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M.D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M.D.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M.D.
J. Anderson, Esq., M.D.
Hugh Macpherson, Esq., M.A.
Babu Chunder Coomar Dey, M.D.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M.D.
N. C. Macnamara, Esq.
A. J. Payne, Esq., M.D., B.A.,
C. Palmer, Esq., M.D.
W. K. Waller, Esq., M.D.
C. R. Francis, Esq., M.B.
W. Jameson, Esq.
H. Baillie, Esq., M. D., F.R.C.S.
J. B. Scriven, Esq.
W. J. Palmer, Esq., M.D.
D. B. Smith, Esq., M.D.

## ENGINEERING.

*President:*

COLONEL J. E. T. NICOLLS, R.E.

*Members:*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. M. Durand, C.B., K.C.S I.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL.D.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
Major E. C. S. Williams, R.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey, R.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Chesney, R.E.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M.A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A.
Major W. E. Warrand, R.E.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C.E.
Colonel C. H. Dickens.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier.
Colonel J. E. Gastrell.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E.
H. Leonard, Esq., C.E.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have conducted the University Examinations for the current year:—

*Entrance Examination:*

| | |
|---|---|
| English ... ... ... | Dr. W. Robson.<br>J. K. Rogers, Esq.<br>H. Roberts, Esq.<br>Rev. J. Naylor. |
| Bengali and Sanskrit ... ... | Pandit Harinath Nyaratna.<br>Babu Gopal Chunder Banerjea<br>Pandit Bireswar Bidyaratna.<br>" Aghornath Tatwanidhi. |

| | |
|---|---|
| History and Geography ... | David Carnduff, Esq.<br>J. Wilson, Esq.<br>W. Clifford, Esq.<br>Rev. T. Martin. |
| Mathematics ... ... | A. Ewbank, Esq,<br>A. W. Croft, Esq.<br>Rev. J. P. Ashton.<br>Rev. K. S. Macdonald. |

*First Arts and B. A. Examinations.*

| | |
|---|---|
| English ... ... | C. H. Tawney, Esq.<br>Rev. W. C. Fyfe. |
| Bengali and Sanskrit ... ... | Rev. K. M. Banerjea.<br>Pandit Mahesh Chundra Nyaratna. |
| History ... ... | Rev. Dr. J. Ogilvie.<br>E. Lethbridge, Esq. |
| Mathematics & Natural Philosopy | J. A. Aldis, Esq.<br>M. H. L. Beebee, Esq. |
| Mental and Moral Science... | J. C. Nesfield, Esq.<br>Rev. S. Dyson. |
| Physical Science ... ... | W. G. Willson, Esq.<br>Rev. E. Lafont. |

*Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Greek and Latin ... ... | A. W. Garrett, Esq.<br>Rev. J. S. Beaumont. |
| Hindi and Oorya ... ... | Rev. K. M. Banerjea. |
| Arabic, Persian and Urdu... | H. Blochmann, Esq. |

*Honor and M. A. Degree Examinations:*

| | |
|---|---|
| English ... ... | C. H. Tawney, Esq.<br>A. W. Croft, Esq. |
| Sanskrit ... ... | Rev. K. M. Banerjea.<br>Pandit Mahesh Chundra Nyaratna. |
| History ... ... | Rev. Dr. J. Ogilvie.<br>E. Lethbridge, Esq. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mathematics ... ... | J. A. Aldis, Esq.<br>M. H. L. Beebee, Esq. |
| Mental and Moral Science .. | J. C. Nesfield, Esq.<br>Rev. S. Dyson. |
| Physical Science .. ... | W. G. Willson, Esq.<br>Rev. E. Lafont. |

LAW.

*B. L. and L. L. Examinations:*

C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.
T. D. Ingram, Esq.

MEDICINE.

*L. M. S. and B. M. First and Second Examinations:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Anatomy .. .. ... | S. B. Partridge, Esq. |
| Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence ... ... | W. Palmer, Esq., M.D. |
| Materia Medica ... .. | W. Palmer, Esq., M.D. |
| Medicine and Midwifery ... | N. Chevers, Esq., M.D. |
| Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery, | N. C. Macnamara, Esq. |
| Physiology and Comparative Anatomy ... ... | J. Ewart, Esq. |
| Botany ... .. | C. B. Clarke, Esq. |

ENGINEERING.

*L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations:*

Lieutenant Crichton.
J. M. Scott, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq.
H. H. Locke, Esq.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
*Registrar.*

*Number of Candidates at University Examinations, and the number passed in each year since* 1857.

| | Entrance. | | First Examination in Arts. | | Bachelor of Arts. | | Master of Arts. | | Licence in Law. | | Bachelor in Law. | | Licence in Medicine and Surgery. First Examination. | | Licence in Medicine and Surgery. Second Examination. | | Bachelor in Medicine. First Examination. | | Bachelor in Medicine. Second Examination. | | Doctor of Medicine. | | Licence in Civil Engineering. | | Bachelor in Civil Engineering. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. | No. of Candidates. | No. Passed. |
| 1857, ..... | 244 | 162 | .. | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... |
| 1858, .. | 464 | 111 | .. | .. | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 11 | 40 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| 1859,* ..... | 1,411 | 583 | .. | .. | 20 | 10 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 3 | 31 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 1860, ..... | 808 | 415 | ... | ... | 65 | 13 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 10 | 31 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 1861, .. | 1,058 | 477 | 163 | 97 | 39 | 15 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 7 | 20 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 6 | .. | ... |
| 1862, ..... | 1,114 | 417 | 220 | 99 | 34 | 24 | 3 | ... | 16 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 33 | 18 | 17 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 18 | 14 | | .. |
| 1863, ..... | 1,307 | 690 | 272 | 149 | 35 | 25 | 7 | 6 | 19 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 35 | 16 | 19 | 14 | ... | .. | .. | ... | 2 | 2 | — | | | ... |
| 1864, .... | 1,396 | 702 | 321 | 151 | 66 | 30 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 19 | 42 | 22 | 25 | 11 | ... | . | .. | ... | 2 | 0 | 10 | 5 | . | . |
| 1865, ..... | 1,500 | 510 | 446 | 202 | 82 | 45 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 14 | 20 | 18 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | .. | ... |
| 1866, ..... | 1,350 | 638 | 426 | 131 | 122 | 79 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 22 | 11 | 35 | 10 | 26 | 20 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1867, ..... | 1,507 | 814 | 388 | 188 | 141 | 60 | 39 | 22 | 17 | 14 | 36 | 22 | 44 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | .. | 6 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 1868, ..... | 1,734 | 892 | 423 | 196 | 212 | 99 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 72 | 51 | 45 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | .. |
| 1869, ..... | 1,730 | 817 | 520 | 225 | 174 | 77 | 29 | 18 | 32 | 13 | 98 | 58 | 61 | 27 | 20 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 1870, ..... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 210 | 98 | 32 | 24 | 26 | 18 | 87 | 74 | 56 | 42 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. |

* Two Entrance Examinations in 1859.

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